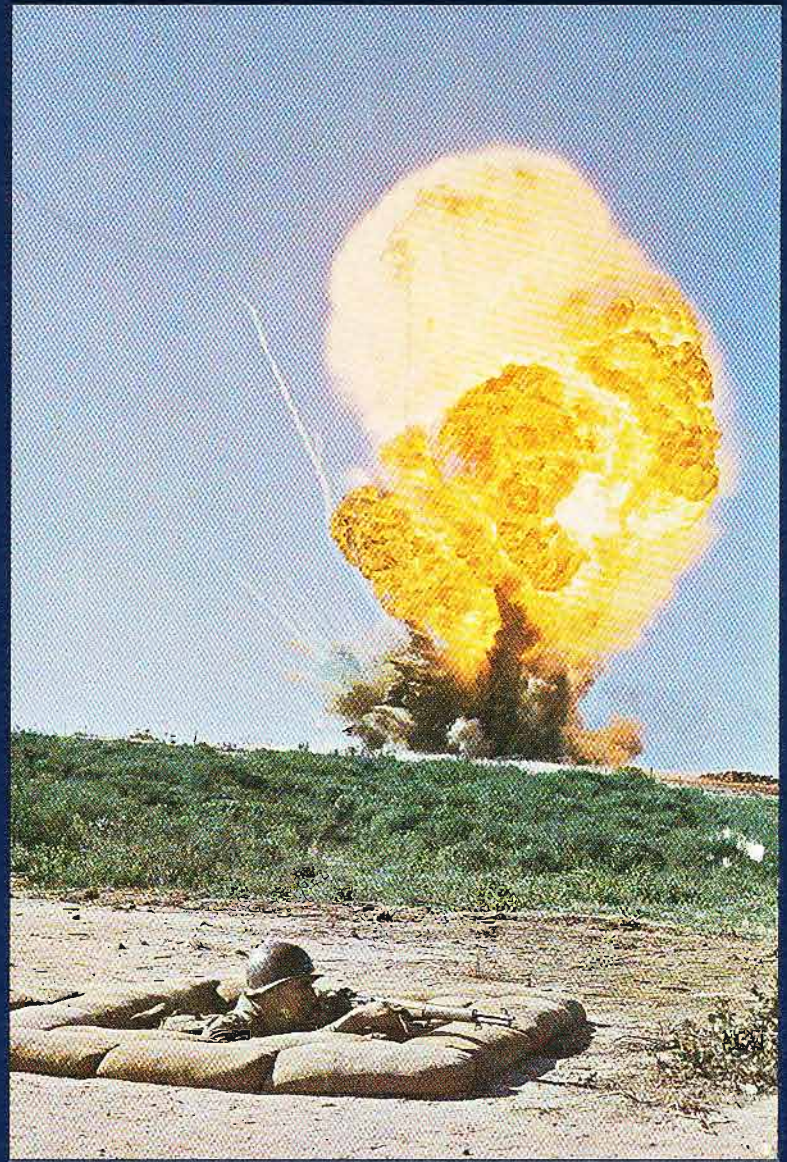


FORT ORD

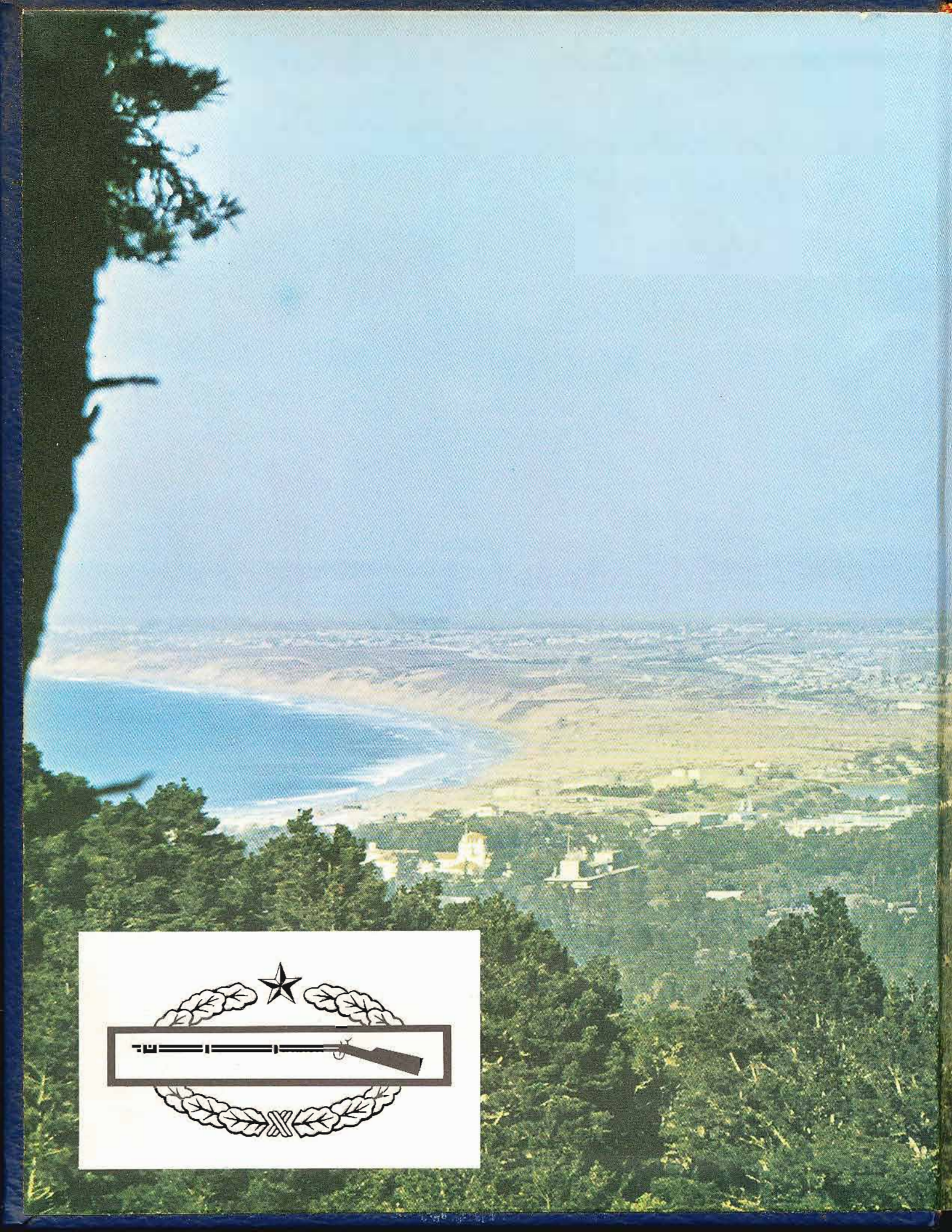
CALIFORNIA

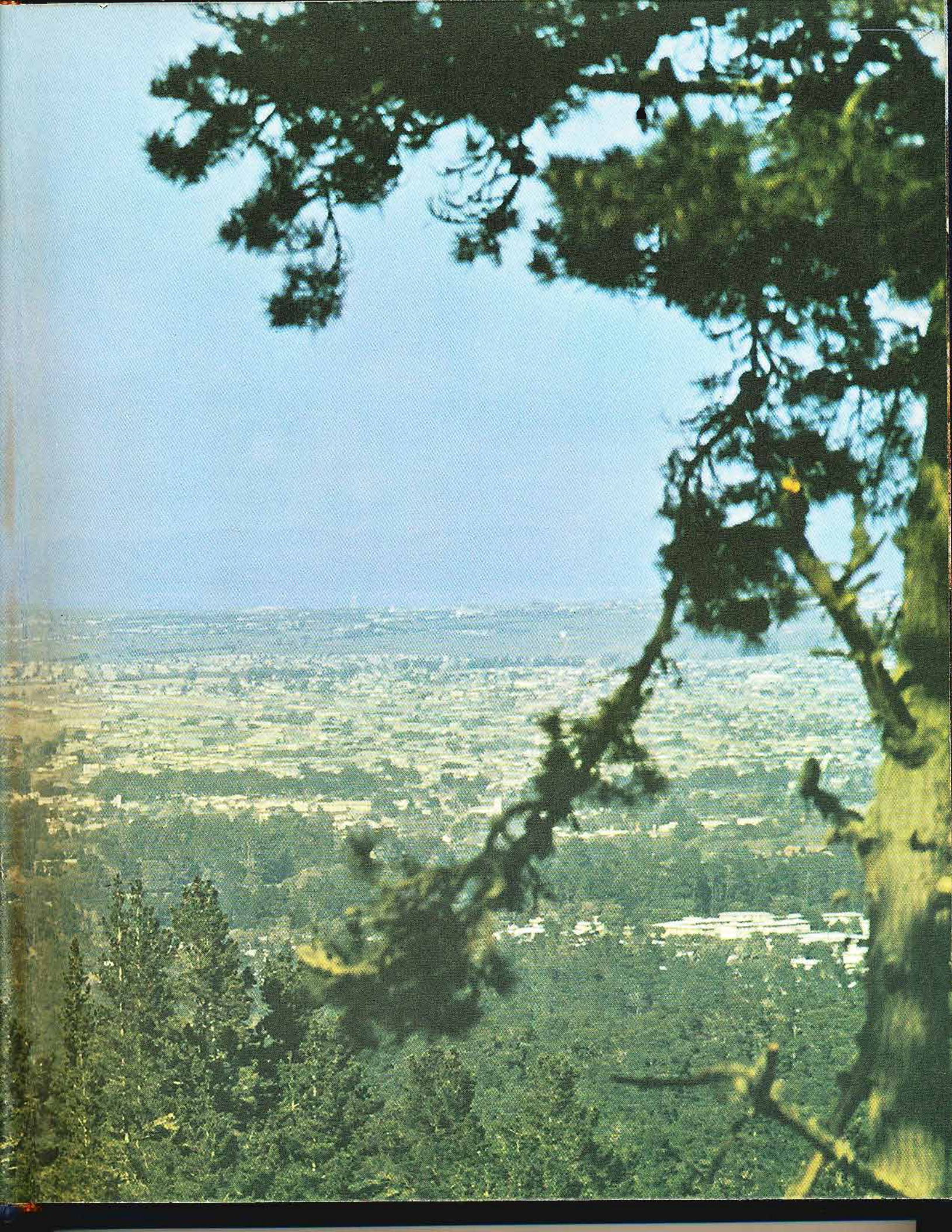


U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

COMPANY C

10th BATTLE GROUP 3rd BRIGADE





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

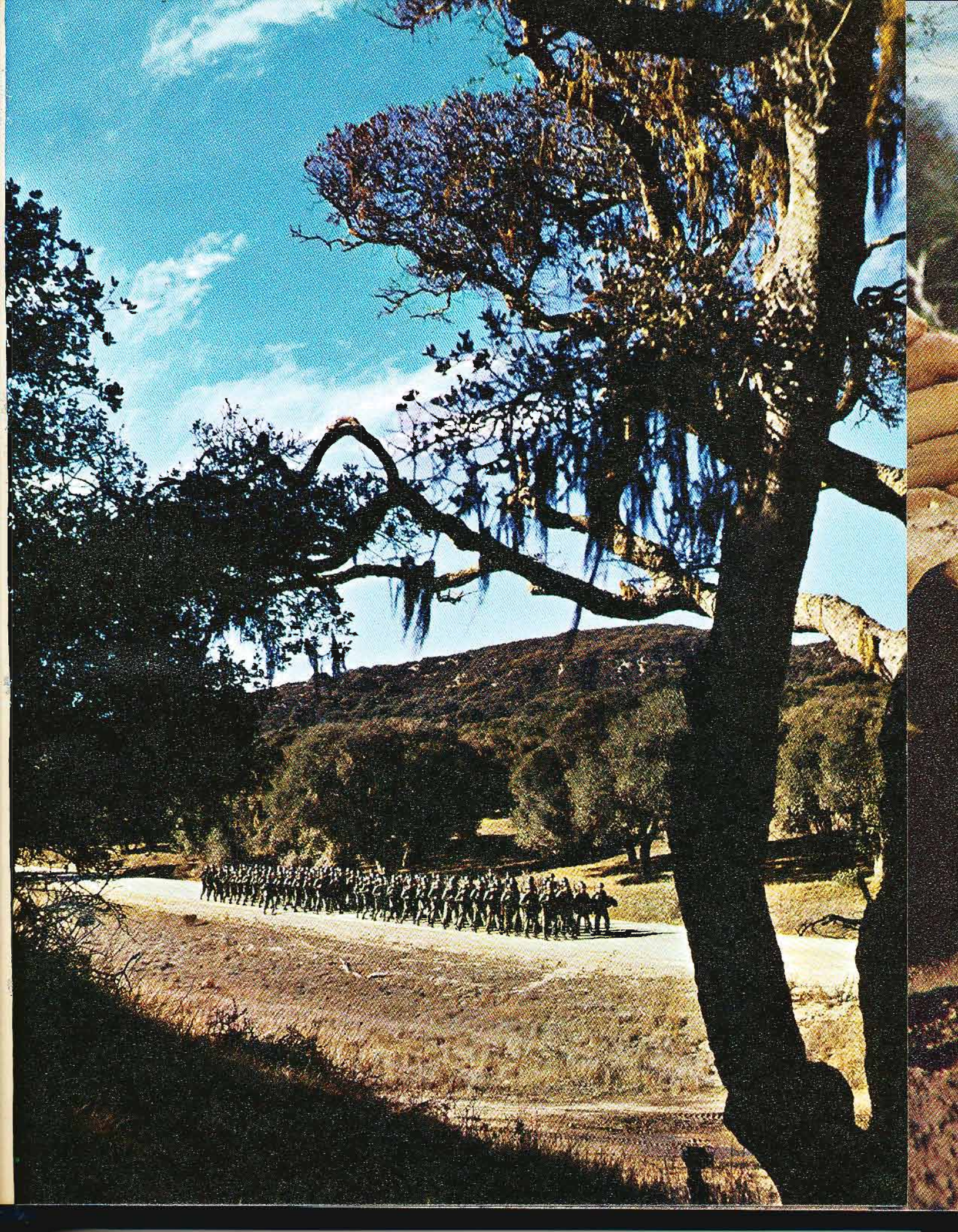
The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

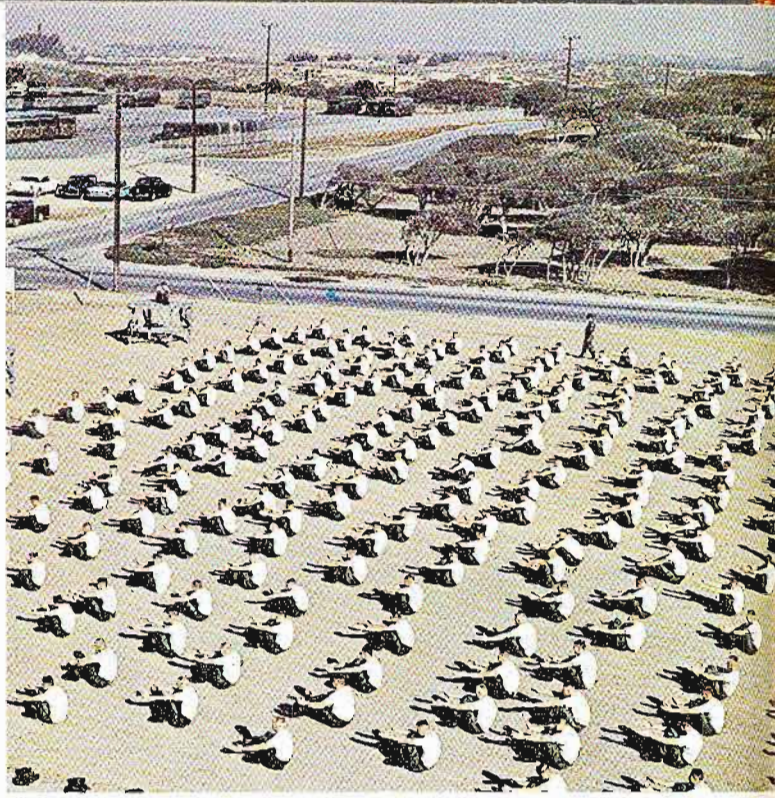
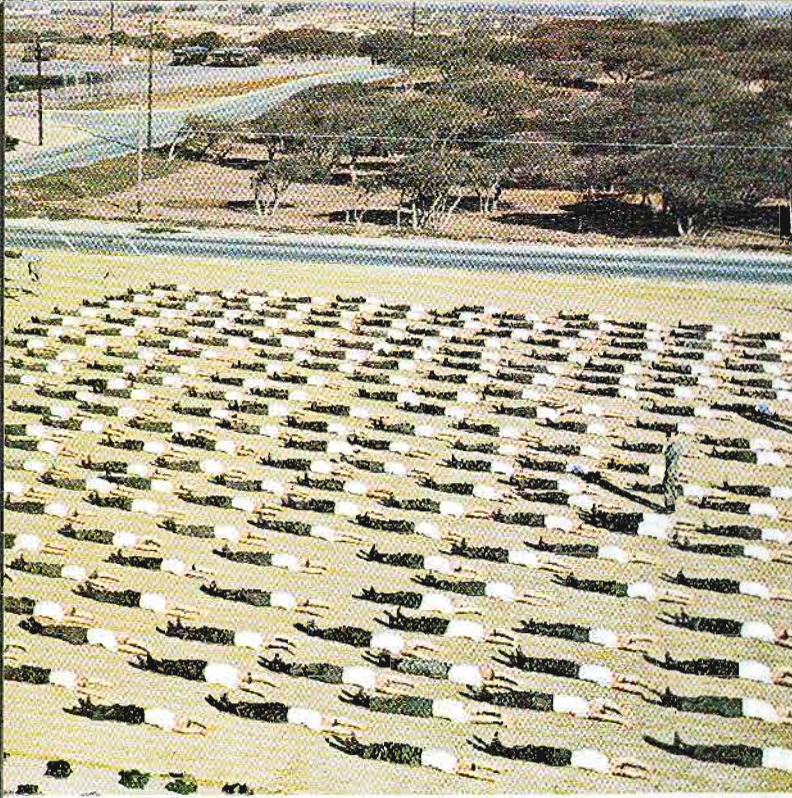
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

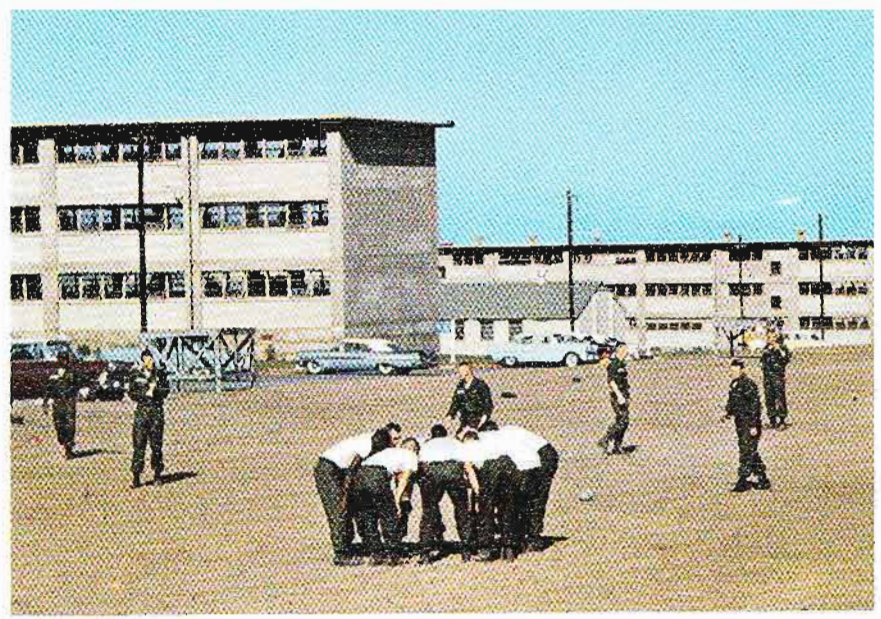
The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

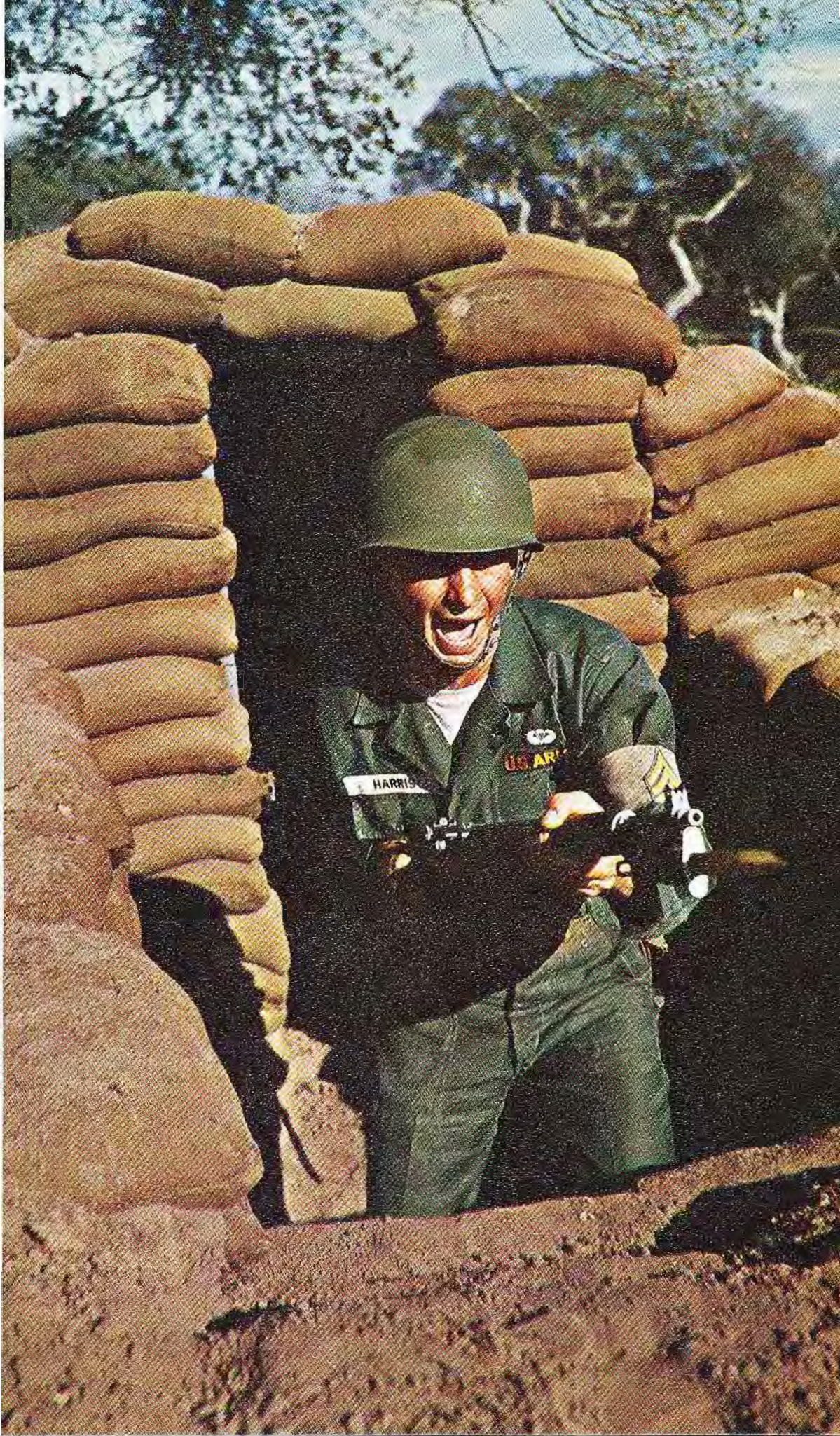
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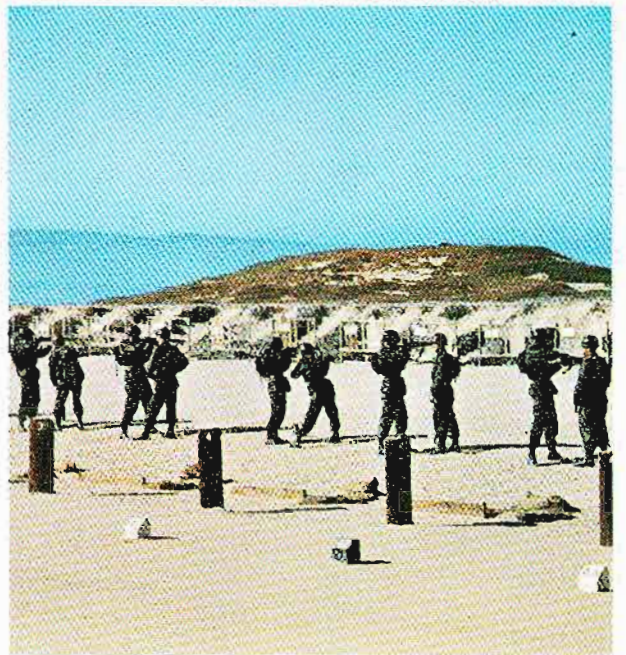
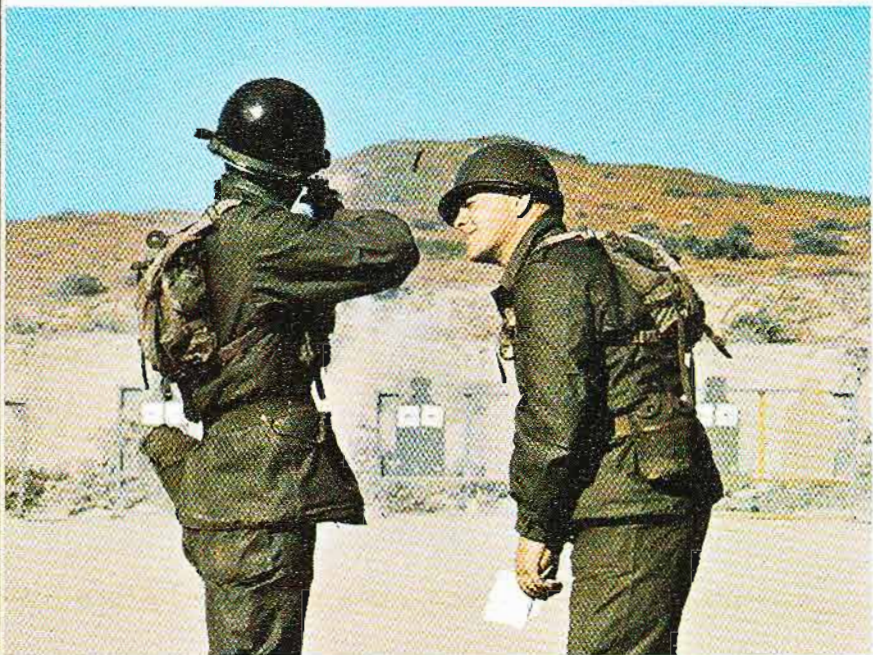


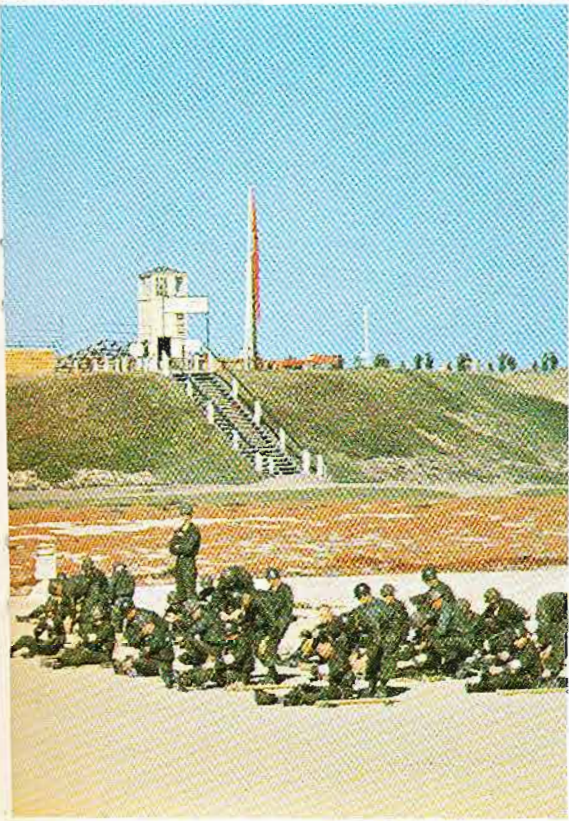


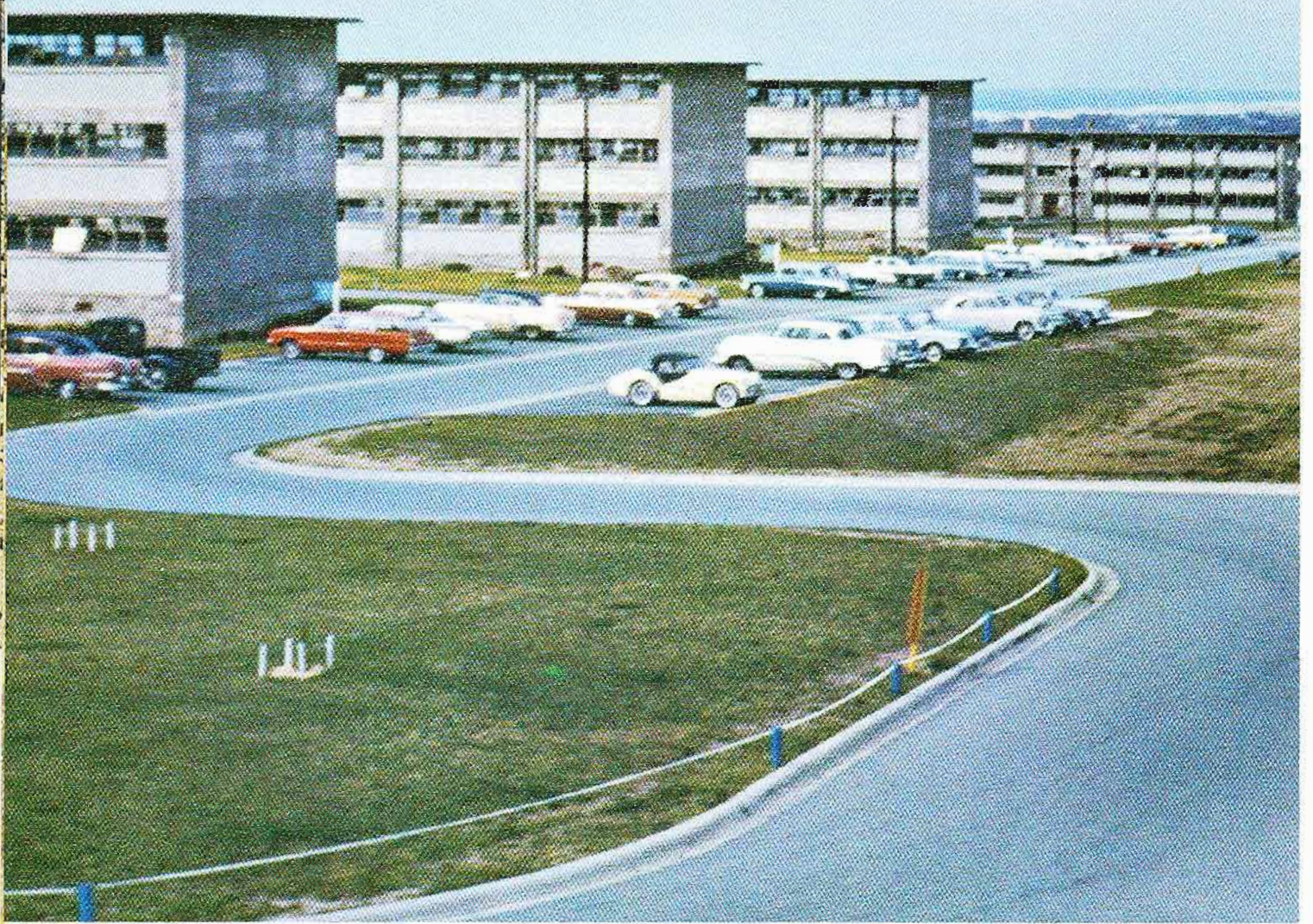
physical fitness

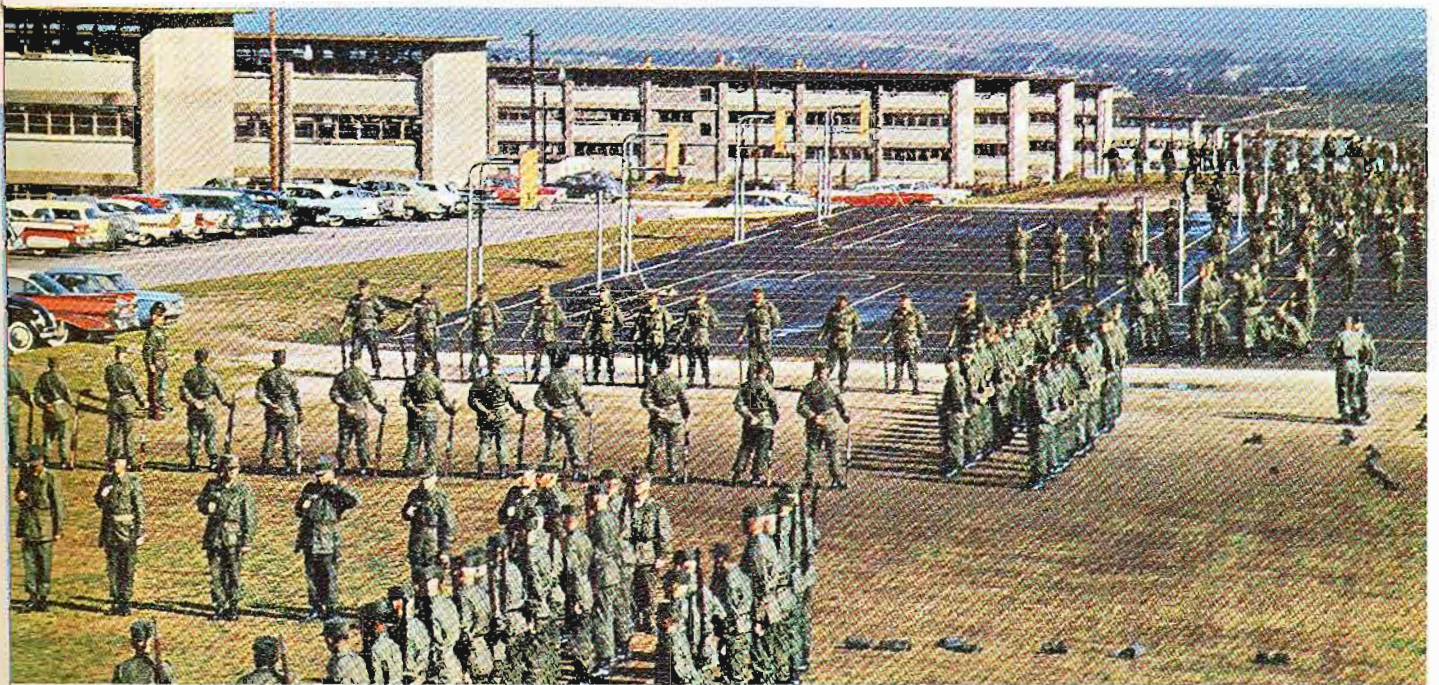
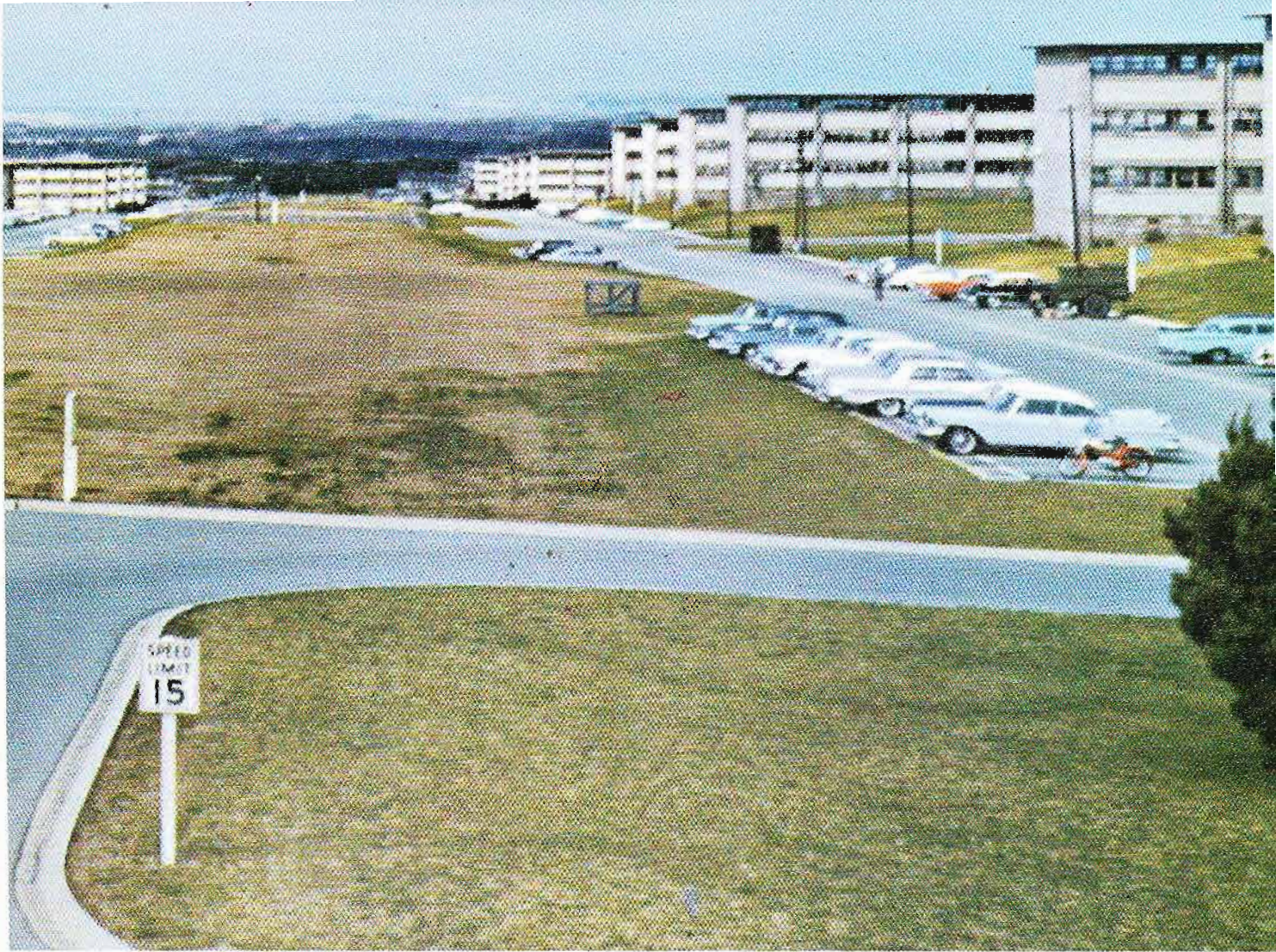








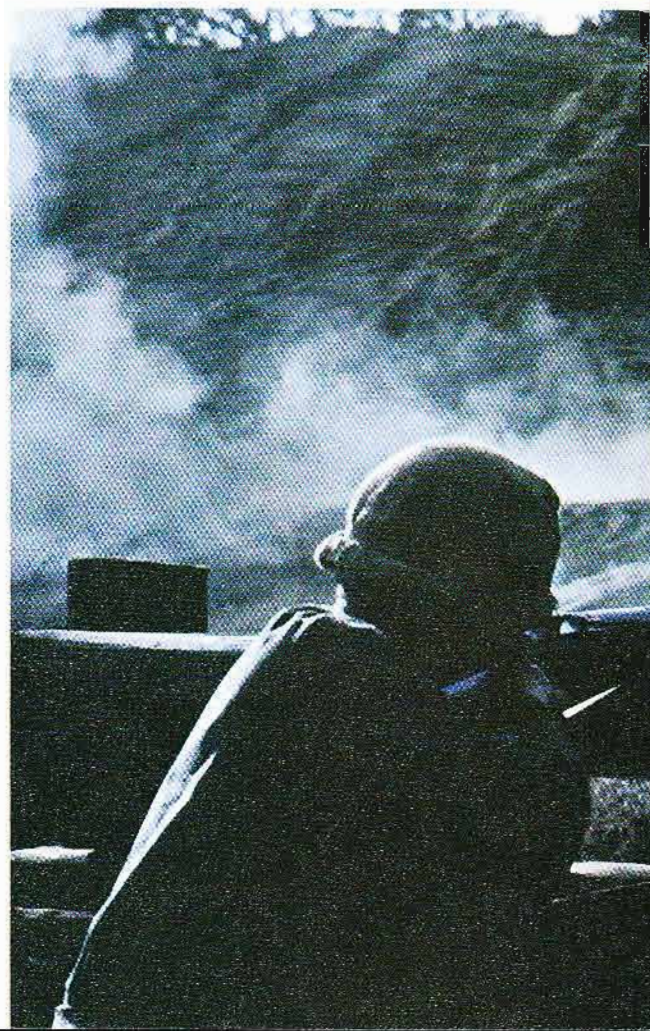
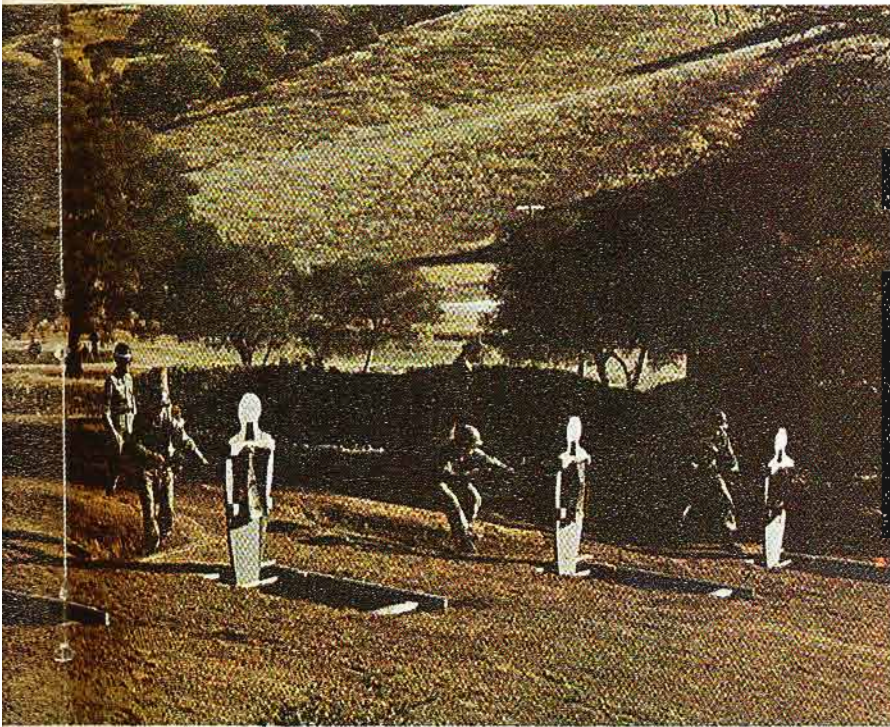
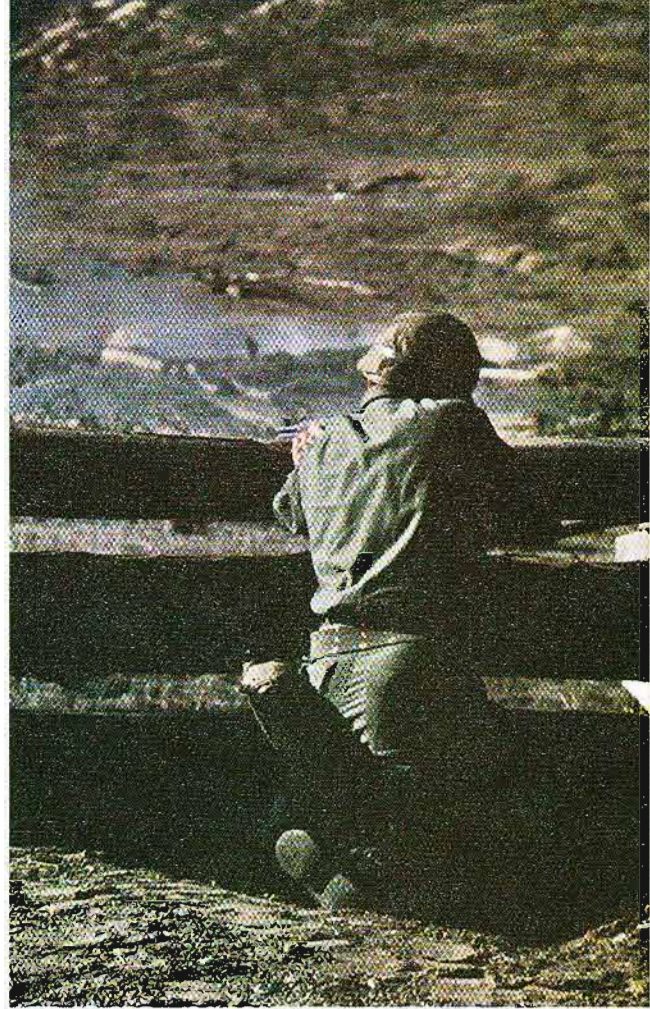
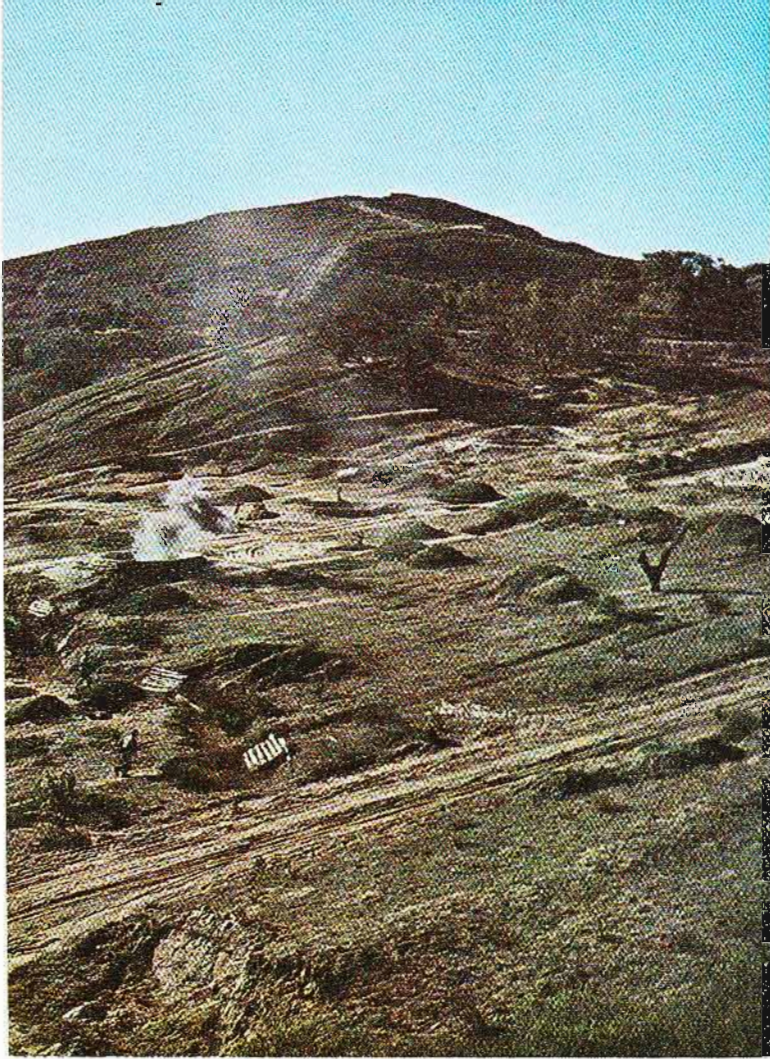


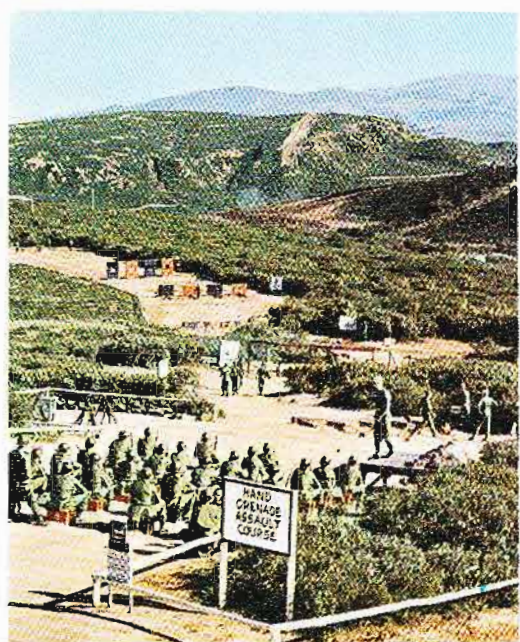


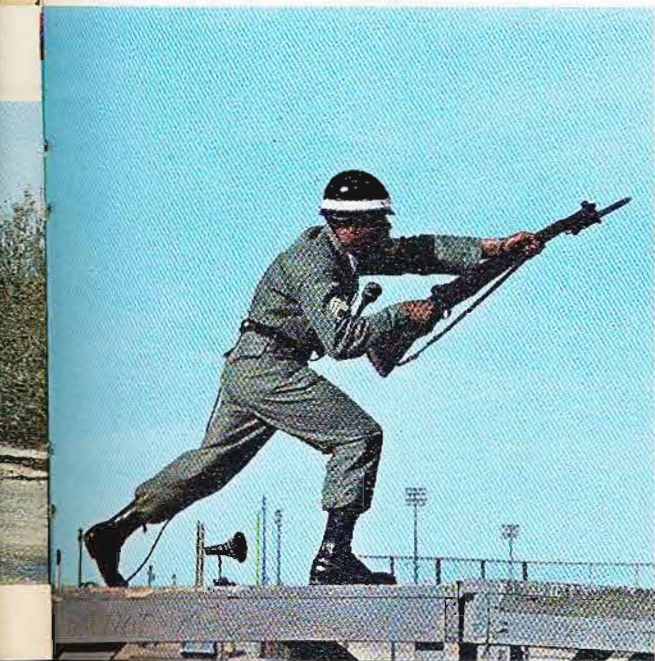
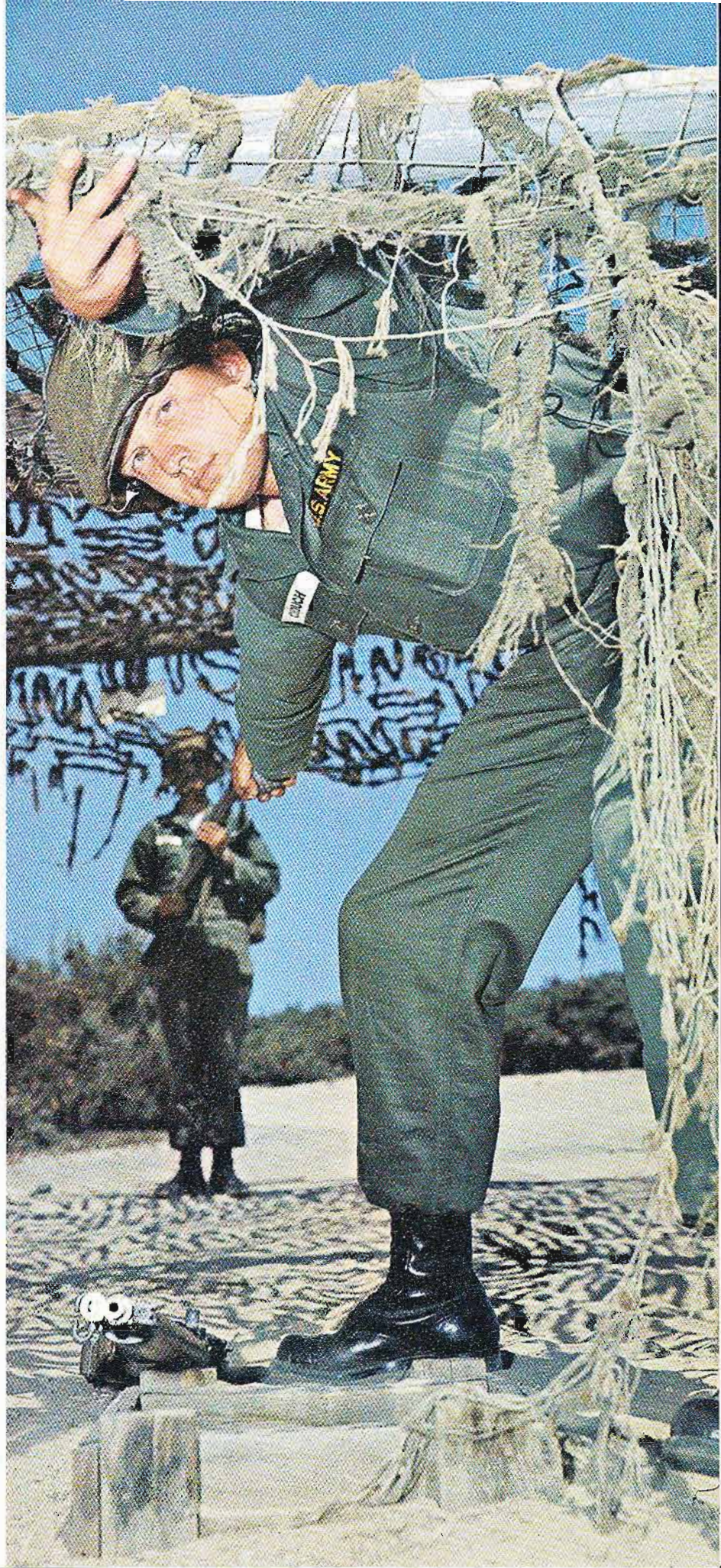
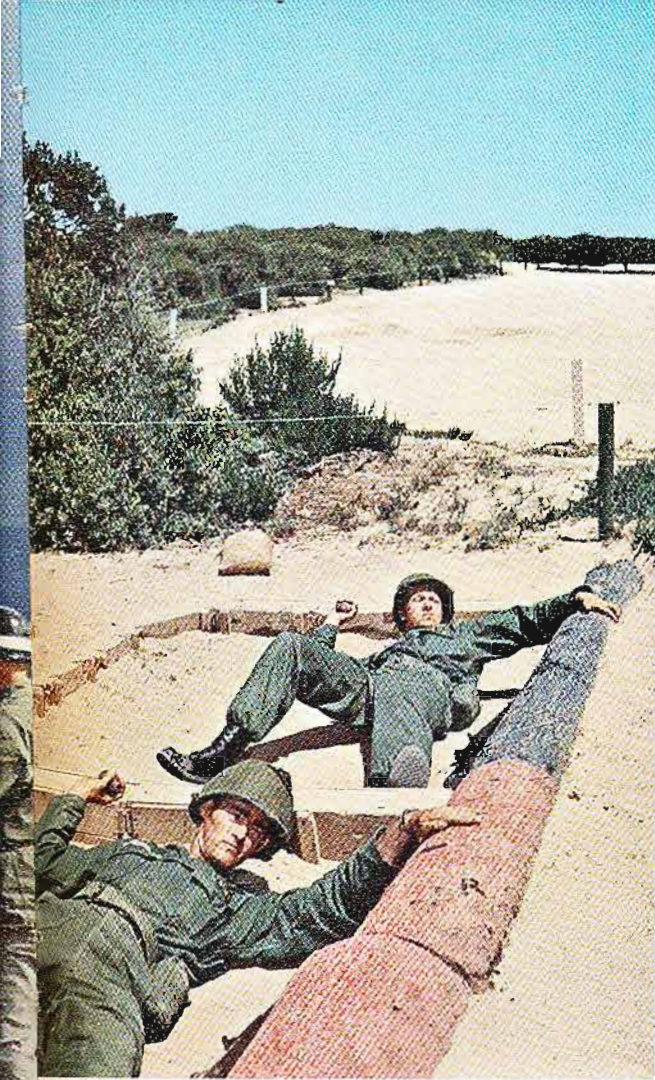


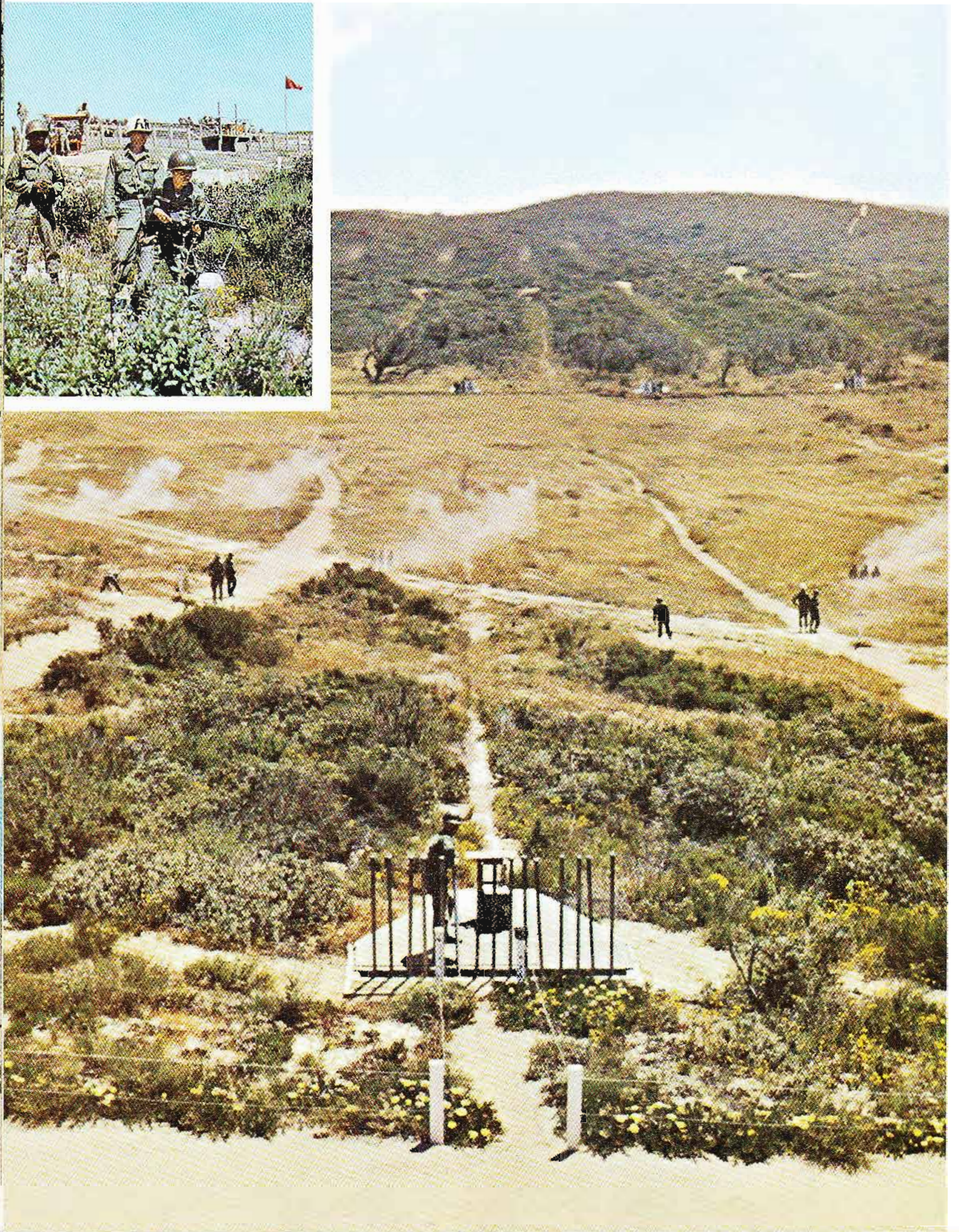
close combat course

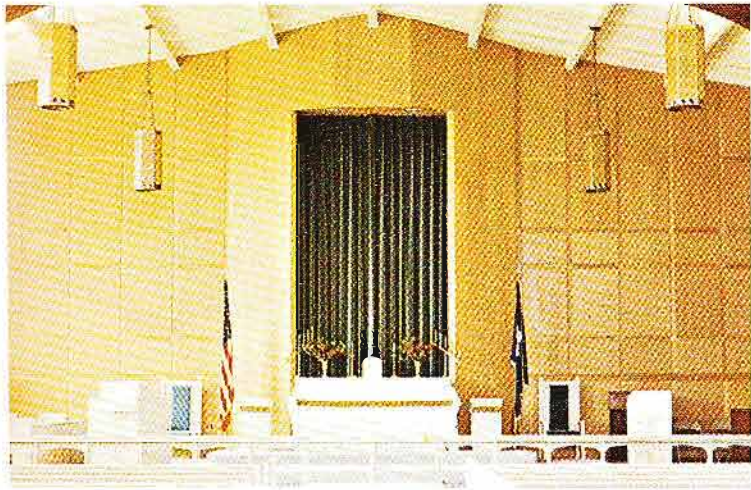
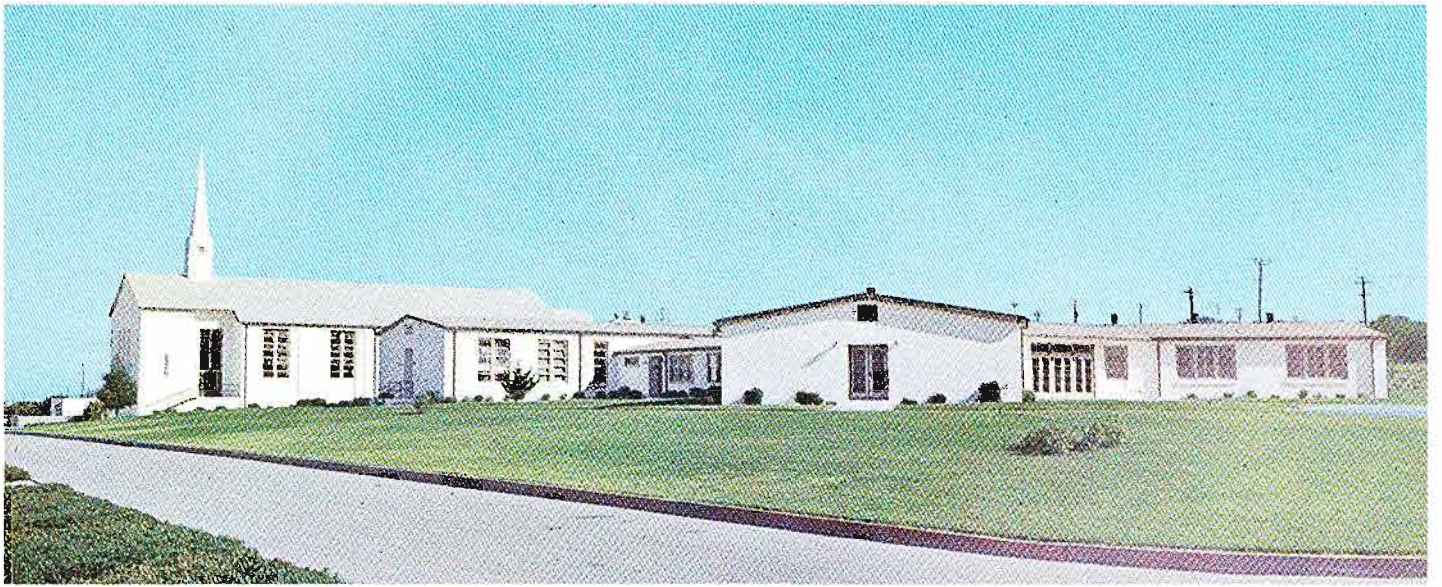


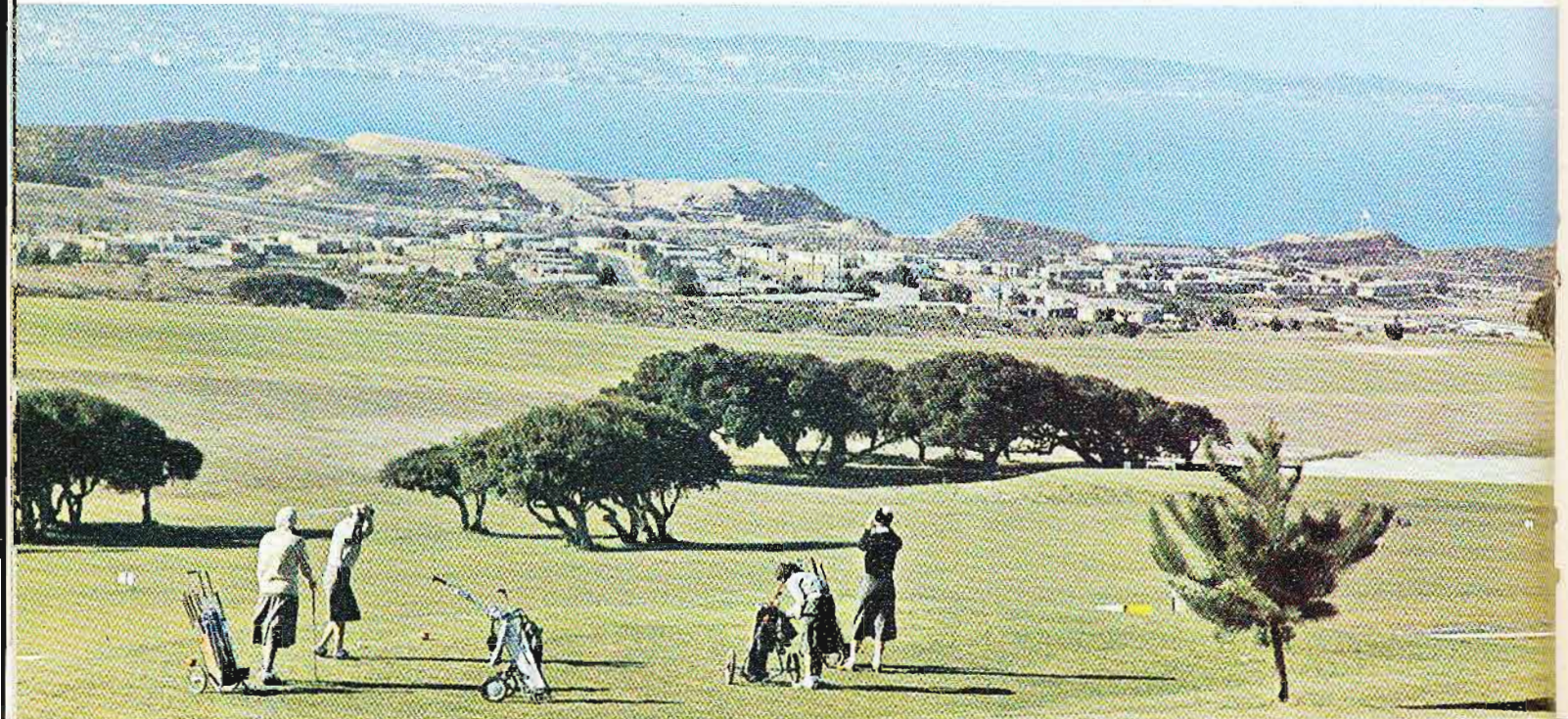


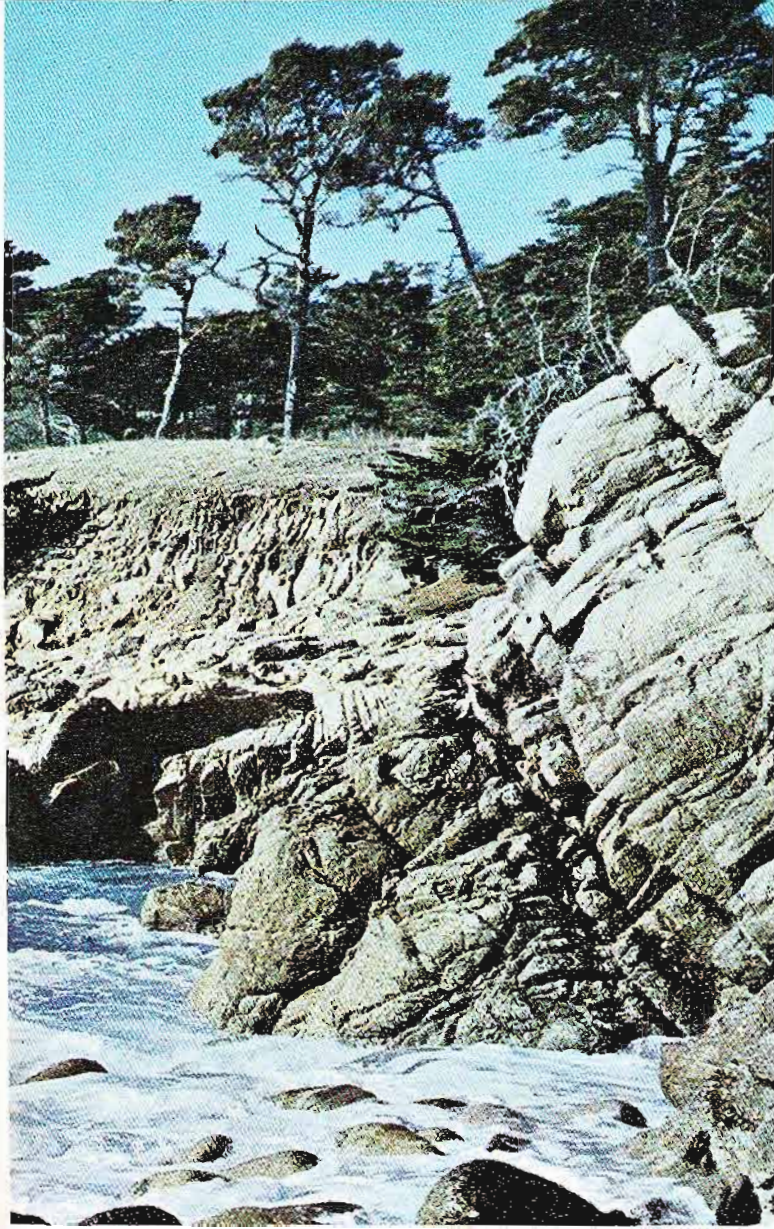










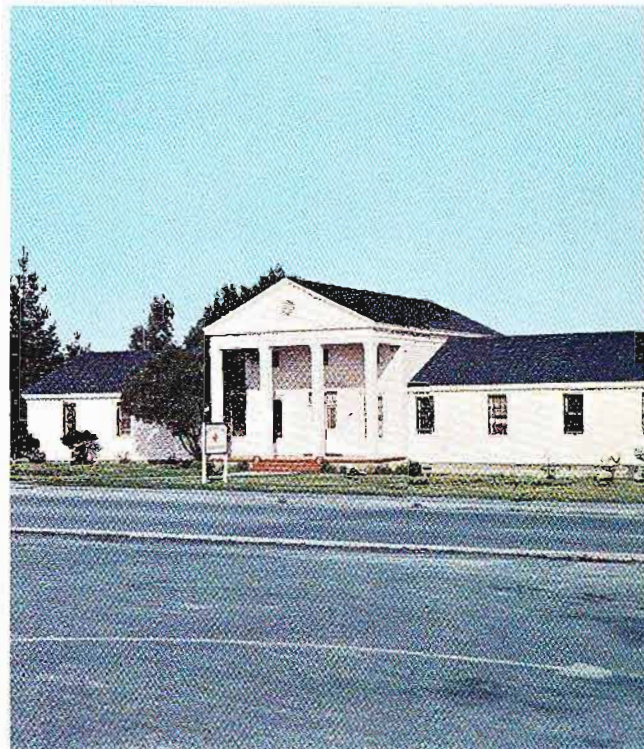
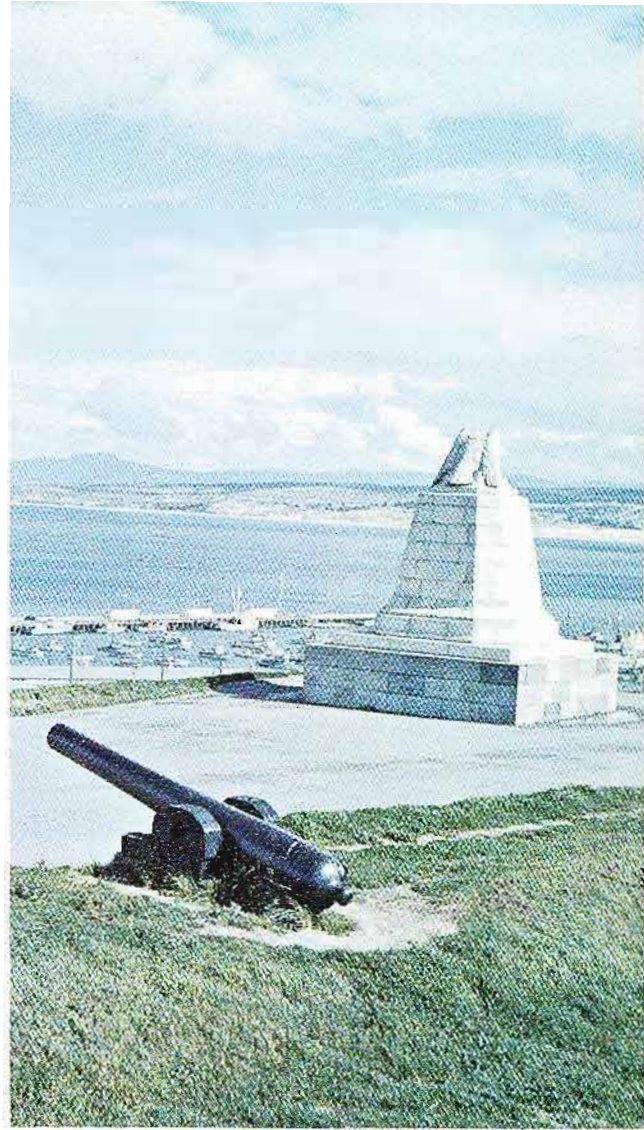


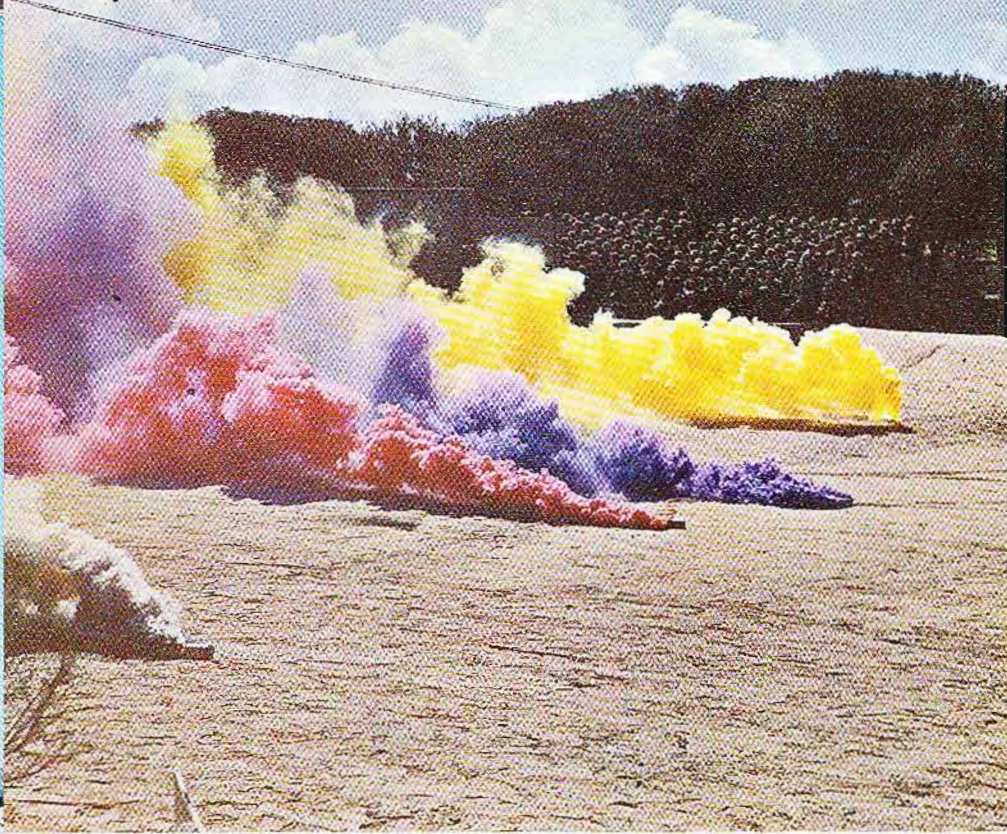
17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course

red cross

colton hall





interior and exterior of new service club





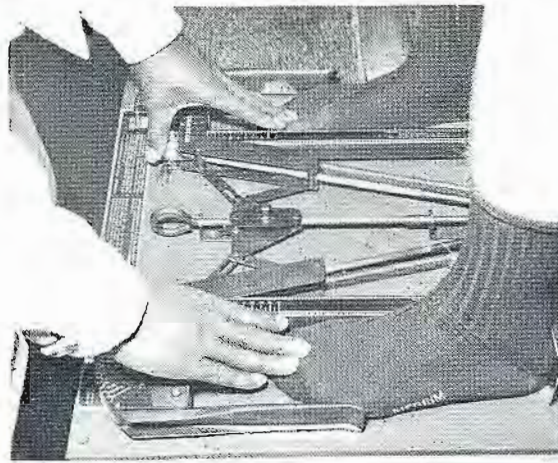
receiving
center



dental

check





clothing issue







bayonet





first aid

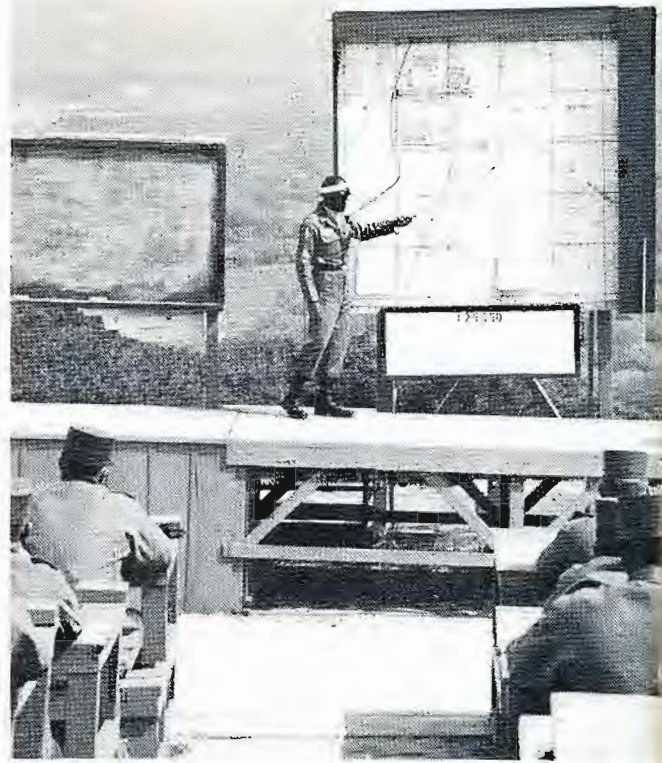
trainfire
classroom



trainfire

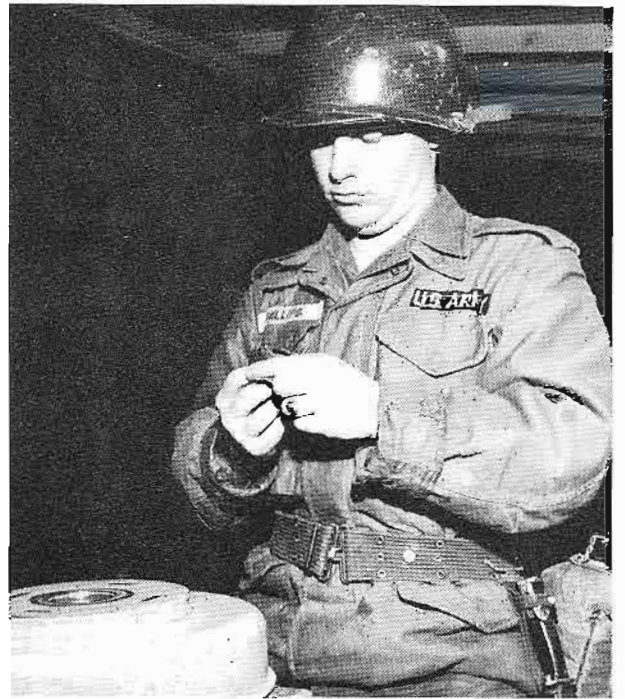
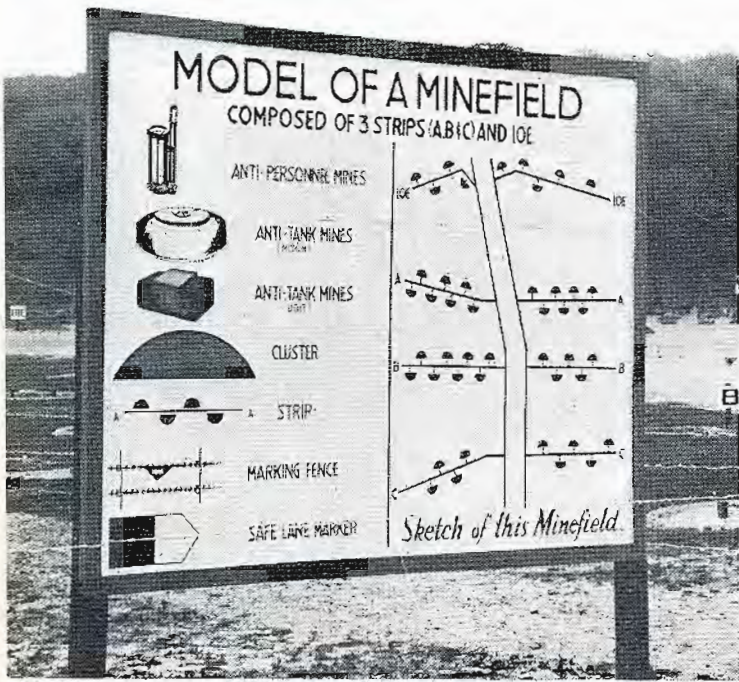






maps





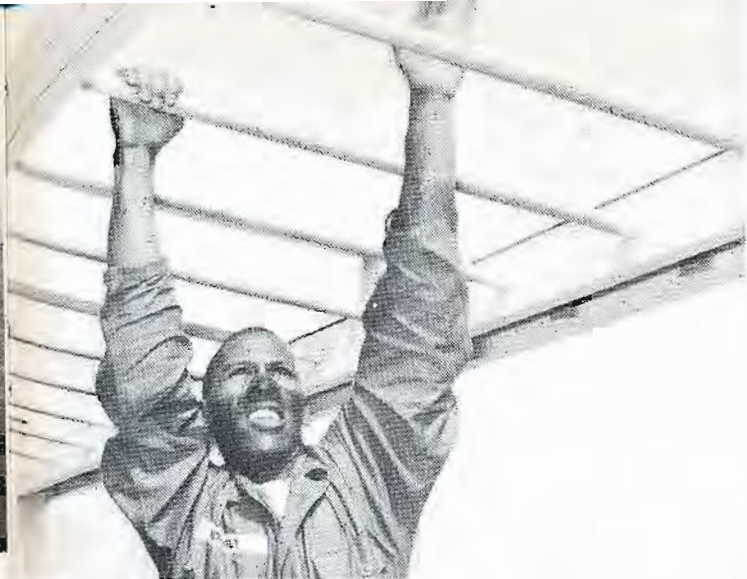
land mine warfare



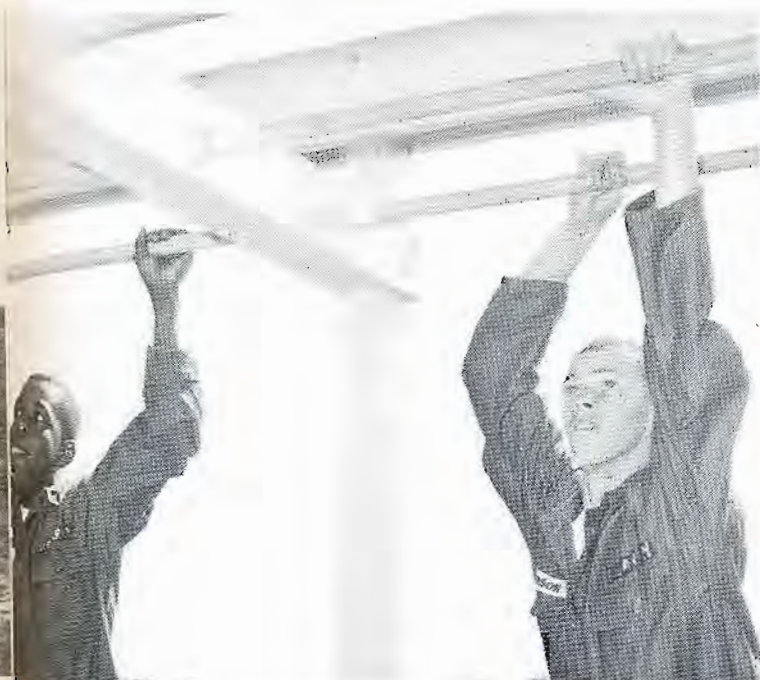


cbn





physical fitness test

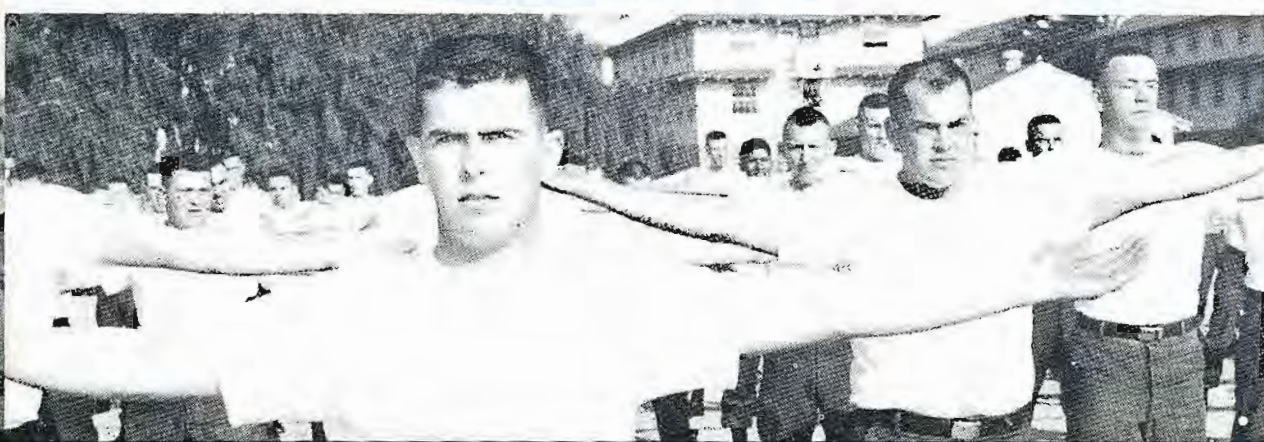




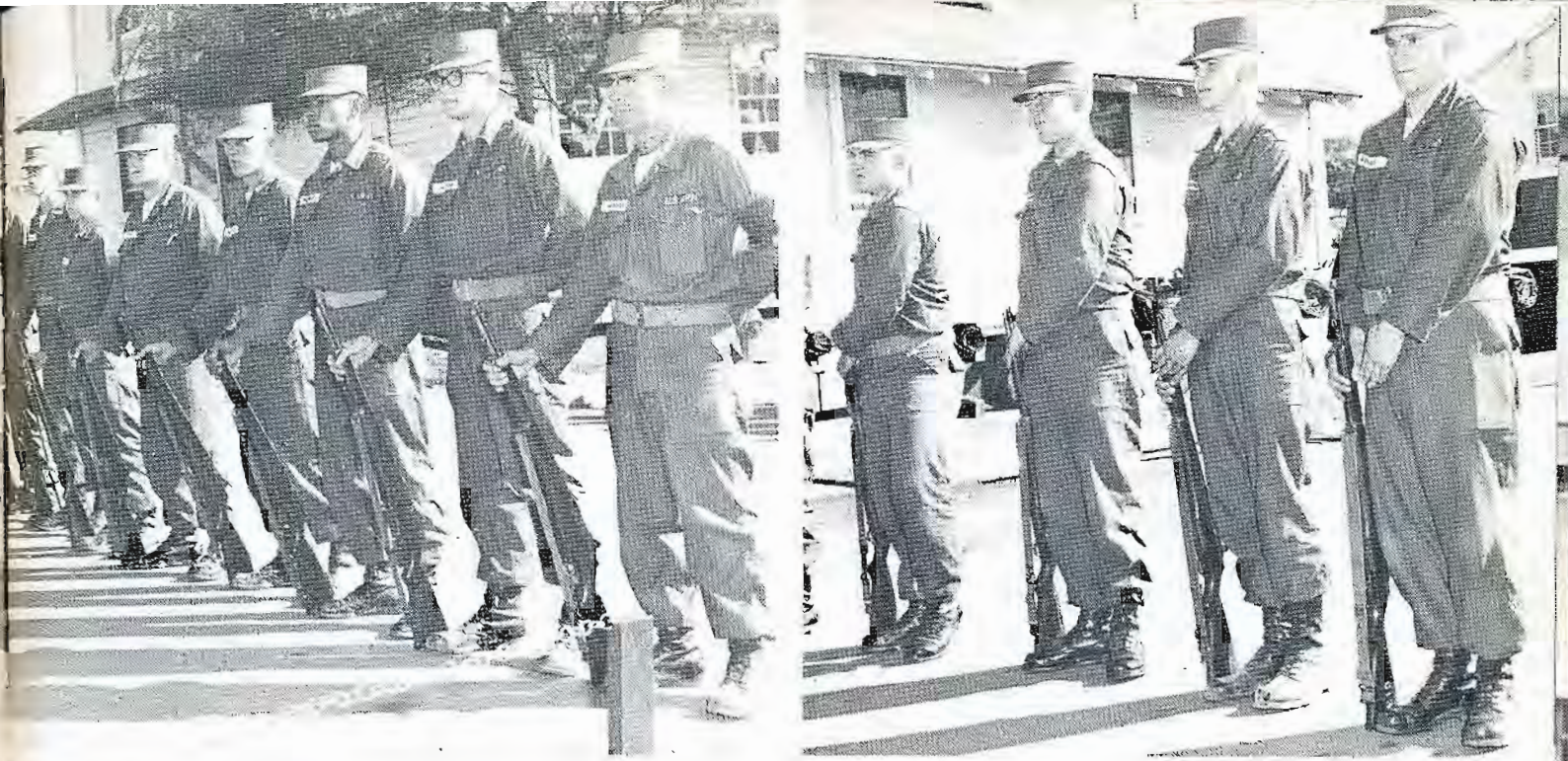
machine gun







p. t.



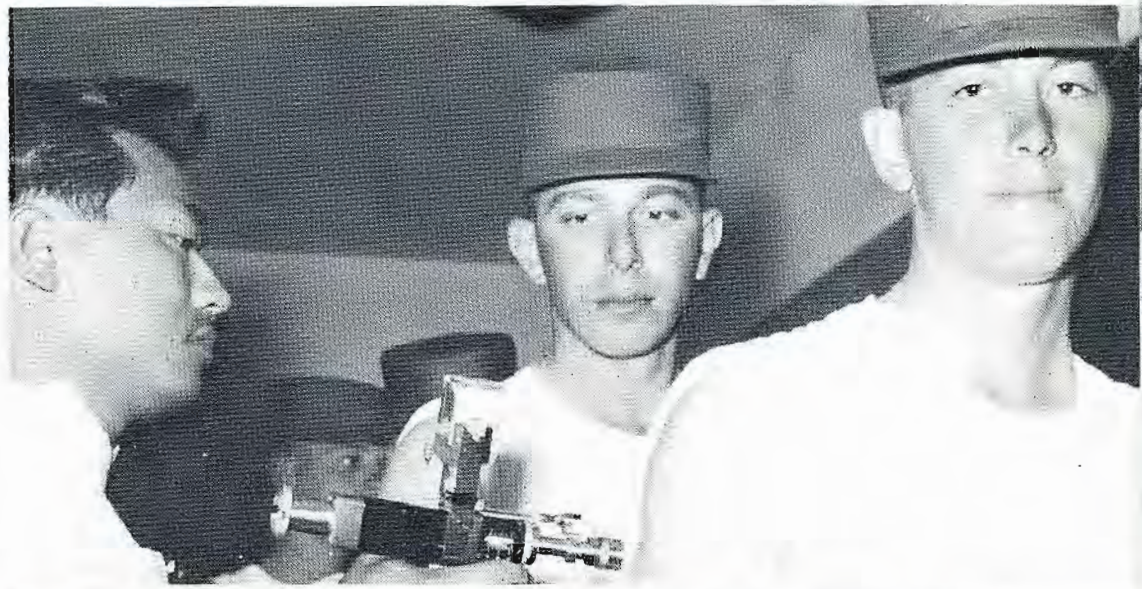
dismounted drill





open house





shots





class a inspection





guard mount





full
field
inspection



cover and movement







close combat course

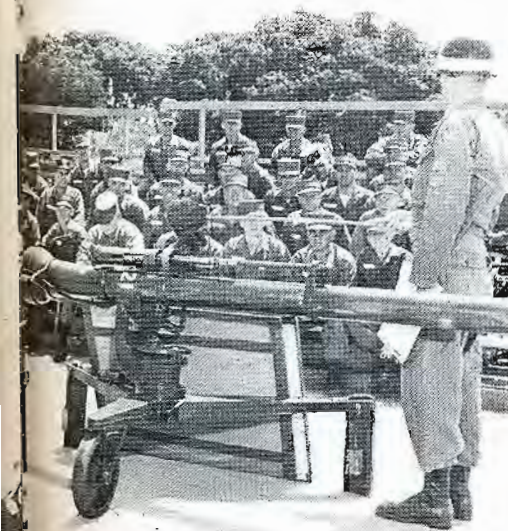






field mess





recoilless
rifle



hand grenades

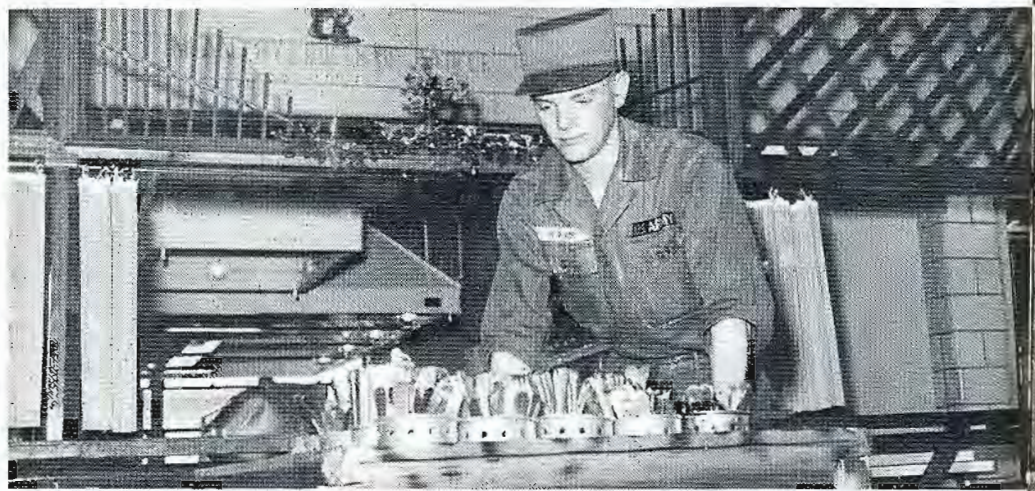




rifle grenades



mess hall

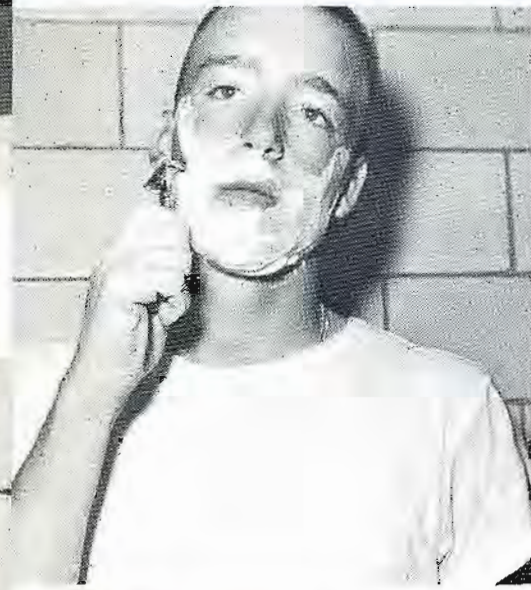


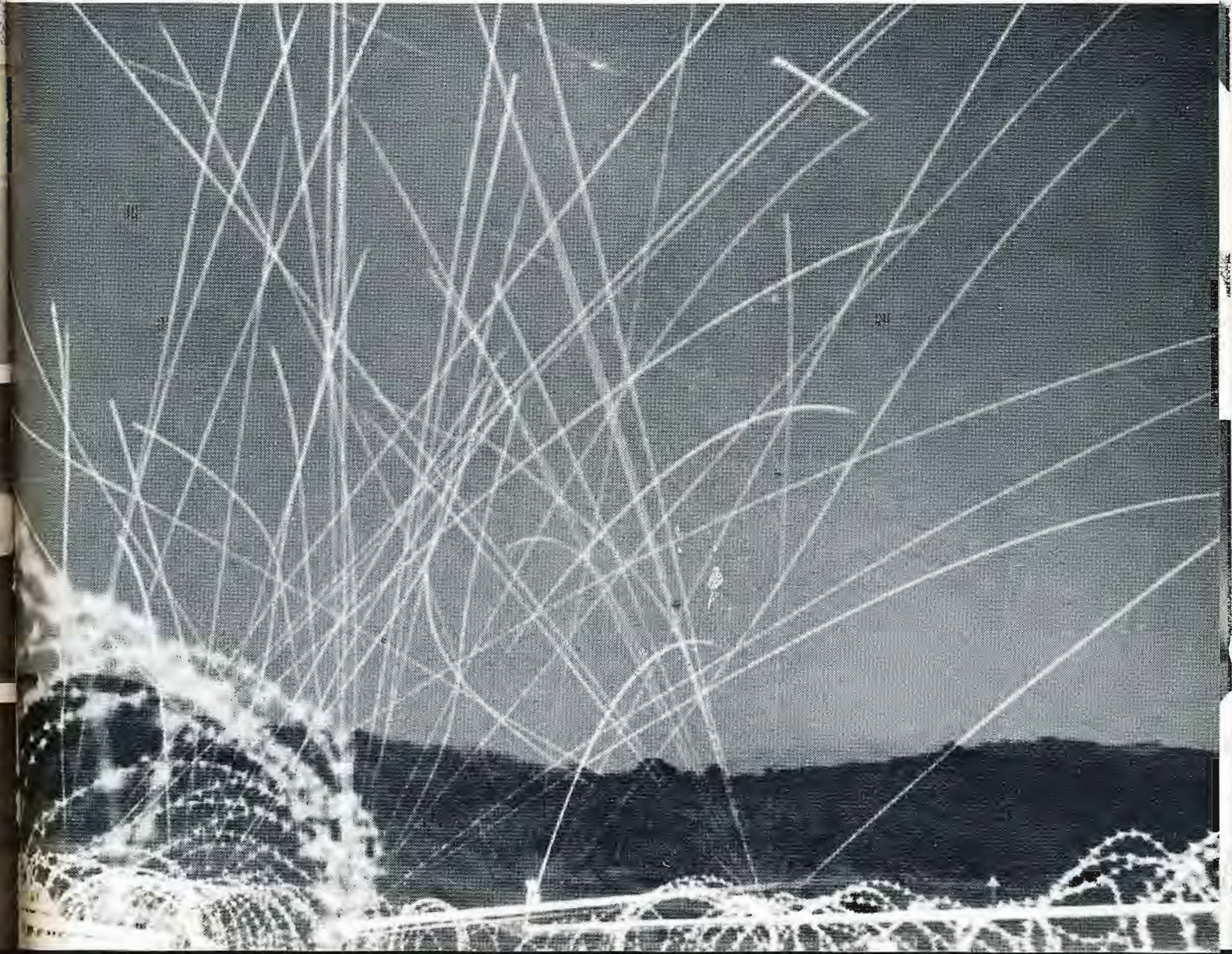


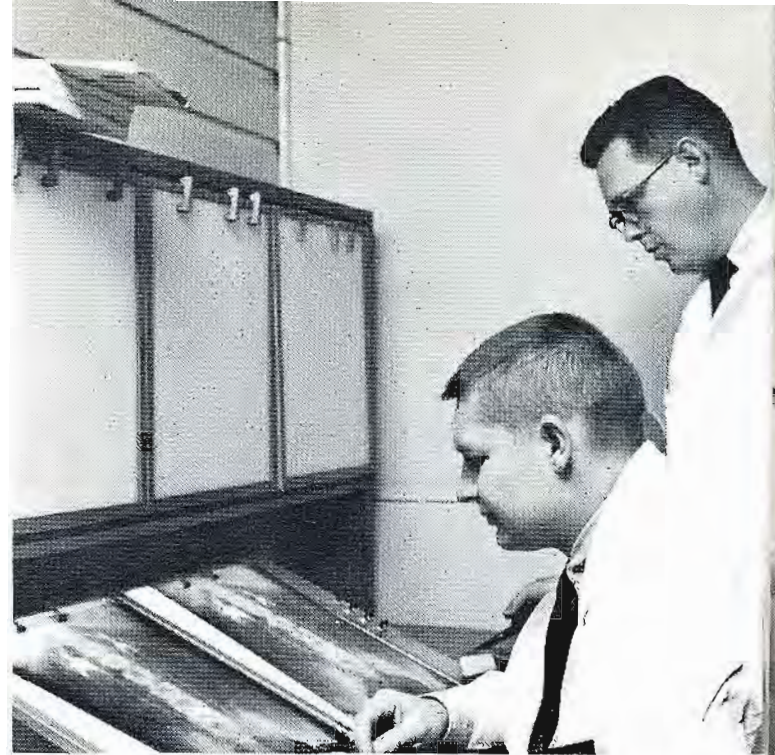
field bakery



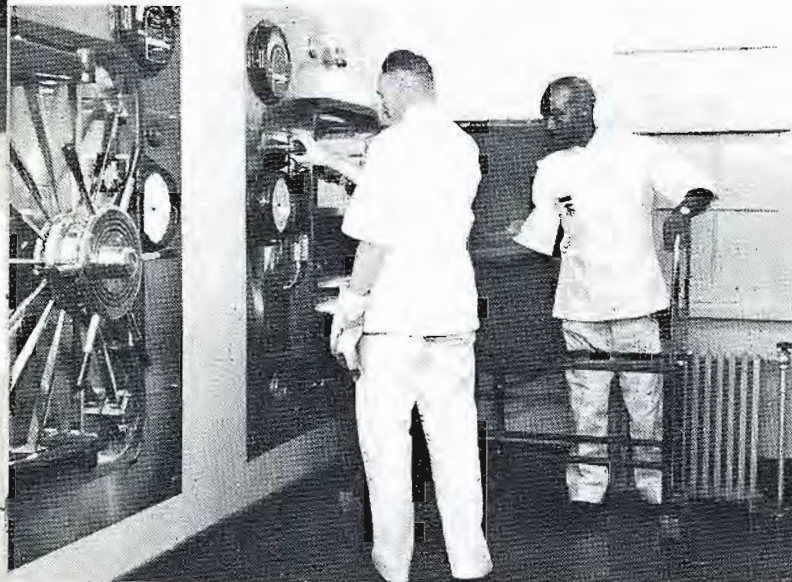
post locator and barracks life





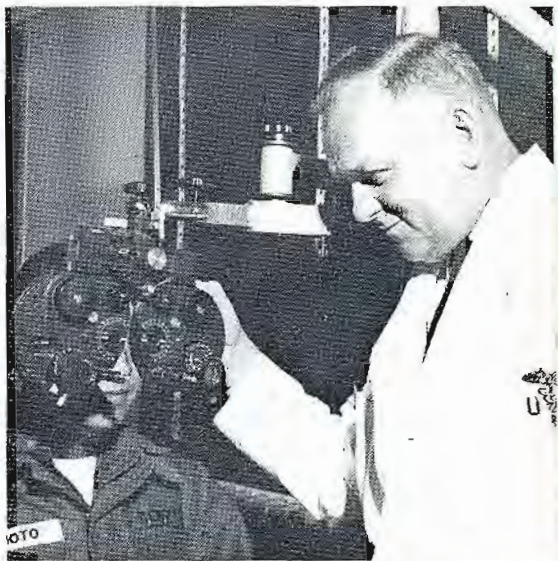
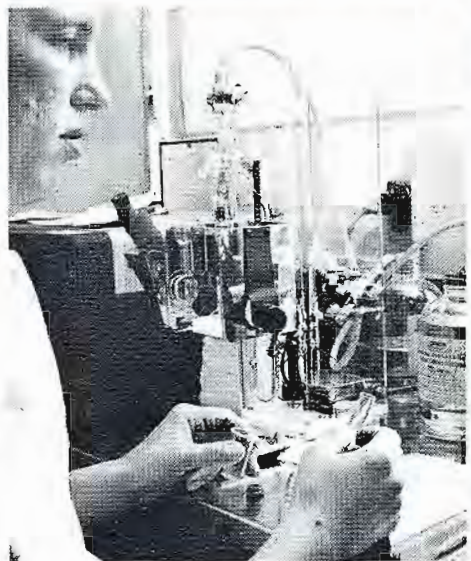
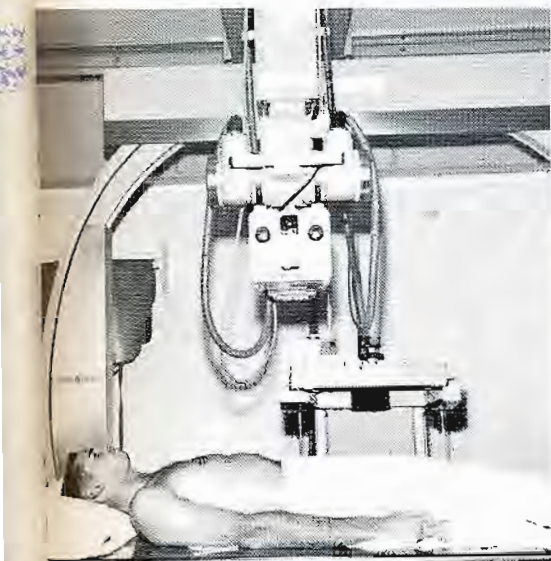


hospital



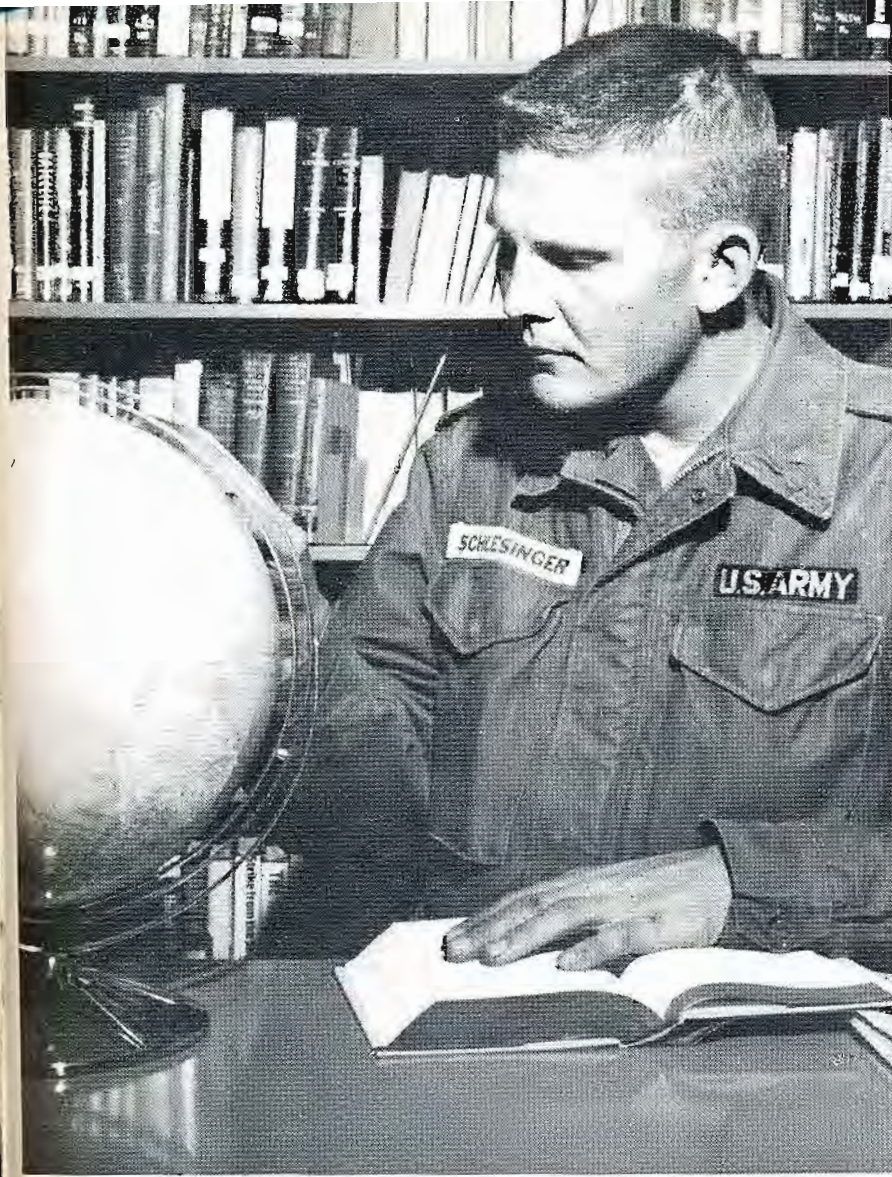
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other medical personnel. The hospital provides total medical services to the trainee on a round-the-clock basis in the field, at the unit, and in the hospital.





hobbies





library



sports





electronics and ordnance



chapel



I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)



MAJOR GENERAL ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.
COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942, from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherlands War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL.

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catharin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a First Classman at the United States Military Academy.



Col. Leonard E. Garrett
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Arthur P. Murphy
Battle Group Commander

COMPANY C

Started Basic Training: 4 February 1963

THIRD BRIGADE TENTH BATTLE GROUP

Graduated: 30 March 1963



1st Lt. Francis Warfel
Former Co. Cdr.



2nd Lt. M. Beacon
Company Commander



2nd Lt. D. Fletcher
Executive Officer



Sgt. Ray Bowen
First Sergeant



M/Sgt.
E. F. Trollinger
SDI



M/Sgt. Macagba
Training NCO



SFC Williams
Supply



SFC Sanford



SFC Rice



S/Sgt. Flores



Sgt. O'Neal



Sgt. Dupree



Sgt. Bacon



Sgt. Avilez



Sp/5 Wyatt
Mess Steward



Sp/4 Manly
Company Clerk

PFC Muguerza



kitchen staff

Bernardo Acedo
Gilbert Adams
David Adkins
Eddie Aguilera
Gary Allred

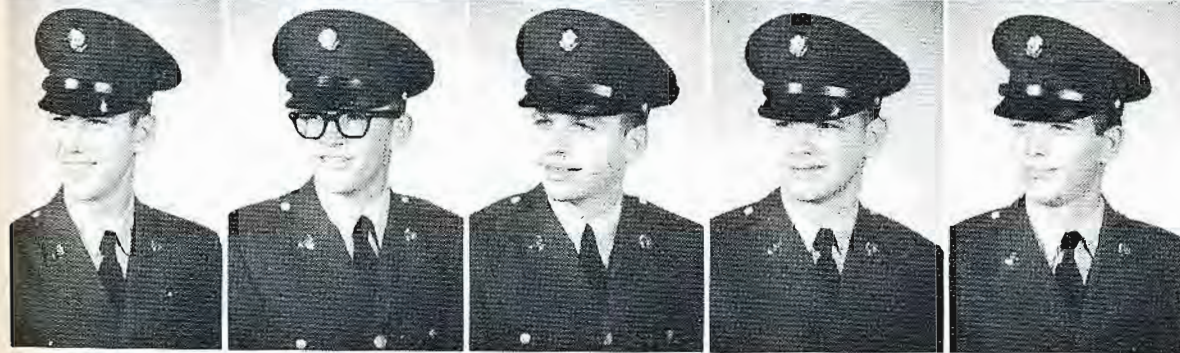


Fidel Alvarez
Keith Anderson
David Andrews
James Anneblo
Jesse Apeidaile

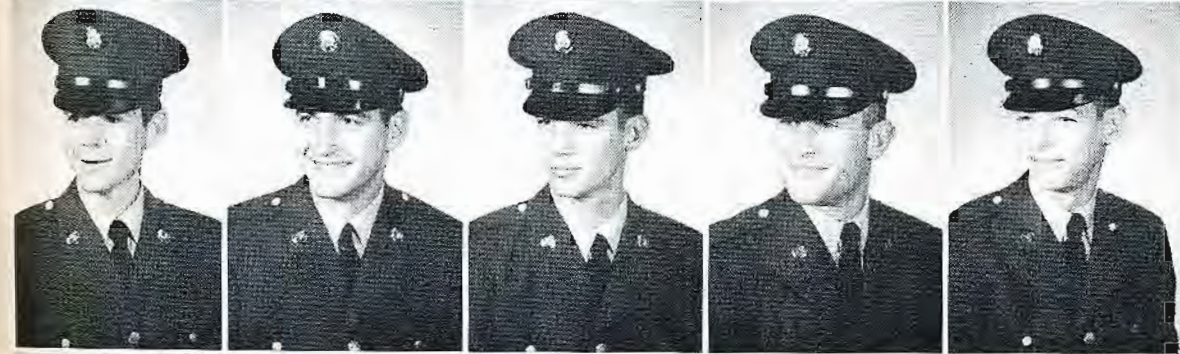




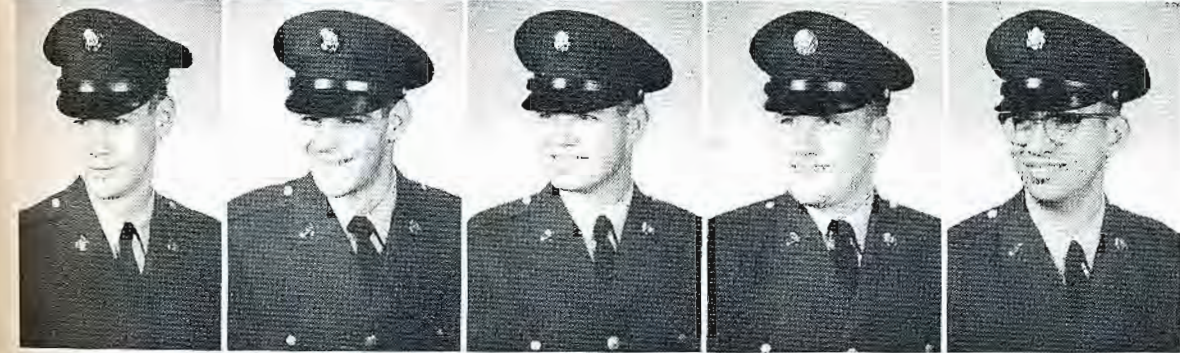
Robert Armstrong
John Baker
James Balog
Byron Bartlett
Joseph Bartley



Jimmy Beal
Kenneth Beekman
Garry Bernhardt
Dewey Bernu
Matthew Berryhill



Donald Bickle
Alma Biesinger
James Birdwell
Ronald Blumberg
Wade Boner

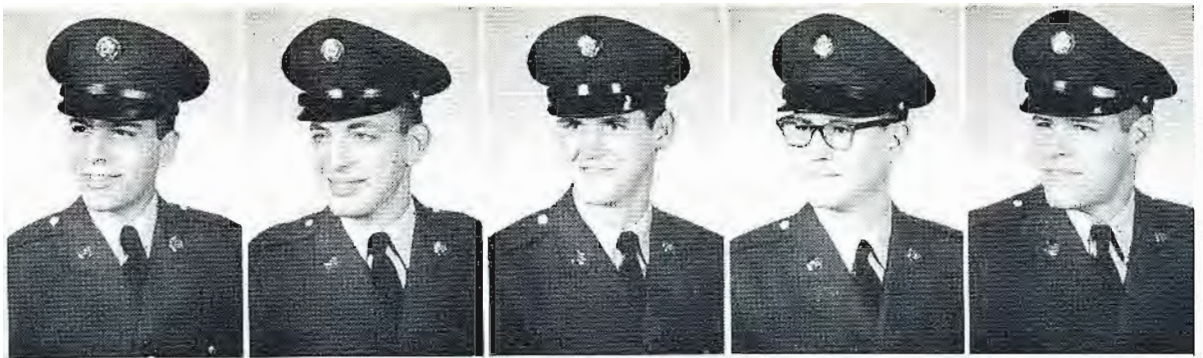


Philbert Bonifas
Charles Booth
Max Boyer
Geroge Buckley
Dale Busby



Jack Camp
Steward Campbell
Gary Carpenter
Robert Carroll
Leonard Carter

Patrick Cazinha
William Chapman
Dennis Chastain
Kenneth Childerston
Robert Clark



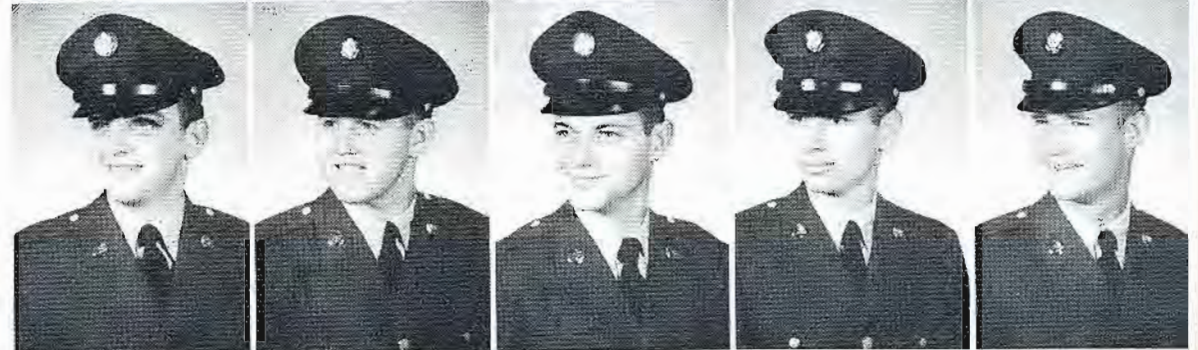
Steven Clark
Thomas Clark
DeWight Colegrove
Billy Cooper
Roy Cooper



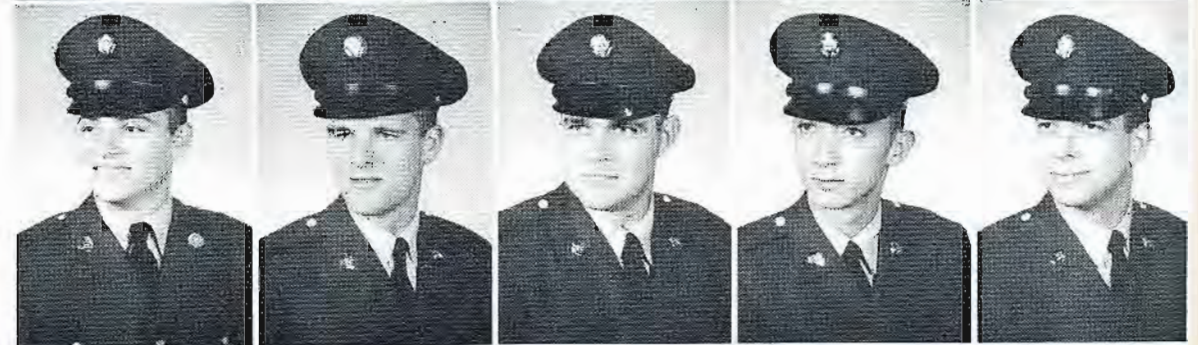
John Coronado
Paul Craig
Robert Cramer
Donald Crismore
Donald Cross

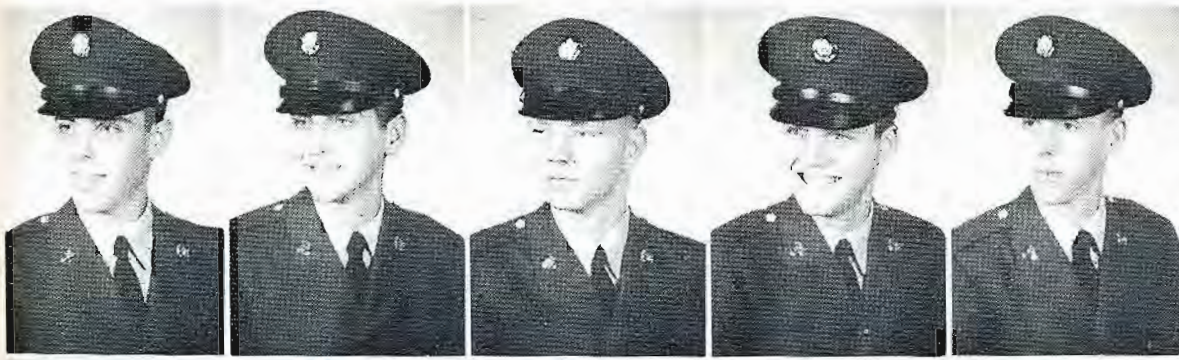


Frank Crow
Verlon Cullum
Dean Dastrup
Gary Davidson
Jimmy Davidson

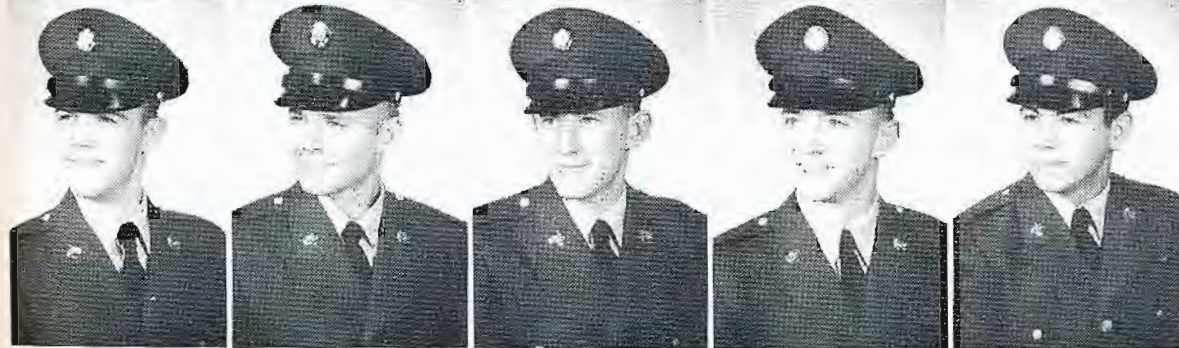


Richard Davidson
Daniel Davis
Thomas Dean
William DeGuzman
Epanmondas Demos





William Desmul
Richard Dillon
Michael Drapeau
Andre Dubrecil
Kenneth Dyer



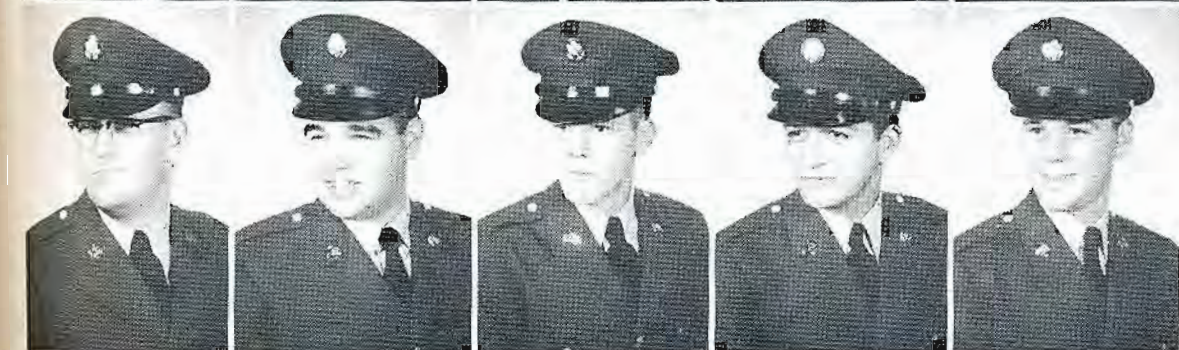
Gordon Eaken
Harold Elgin
Wm. Elliott
Dennis Erikson
Lupe Esquibel



Theodore Farkas
Harold Farrand
John Faulkner
David Fix
Xavier Flexen



Herbert Forbes
James Foster
Amos Franklin
James Fraser
Brian Frazier

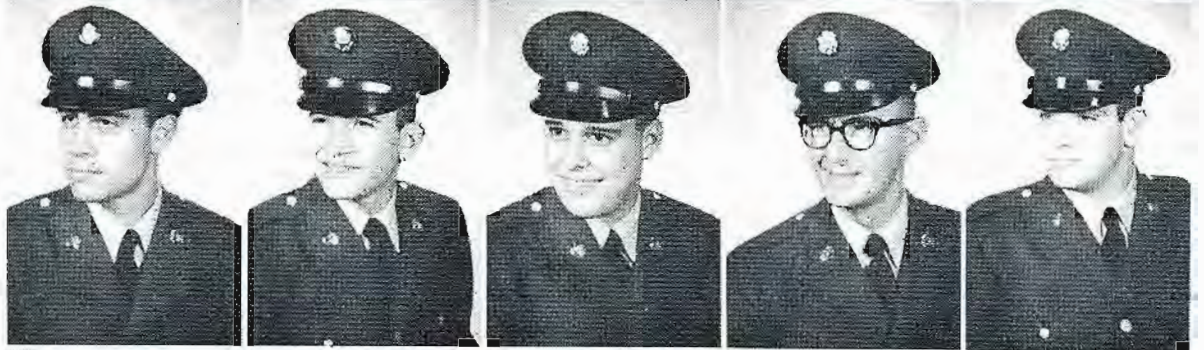


William Frith
Leathon Gage
Jerry Gaines
Francisco Galvan
Maurice Gandy

Alejandro Garcia
David Geisler
Wayne George
Joseph Geronilla
Timothy Glick



Jochin Goldsmith
Jorge Gonzalez
Ronald Goodman
Benjamin Goodrich
Max Goucher



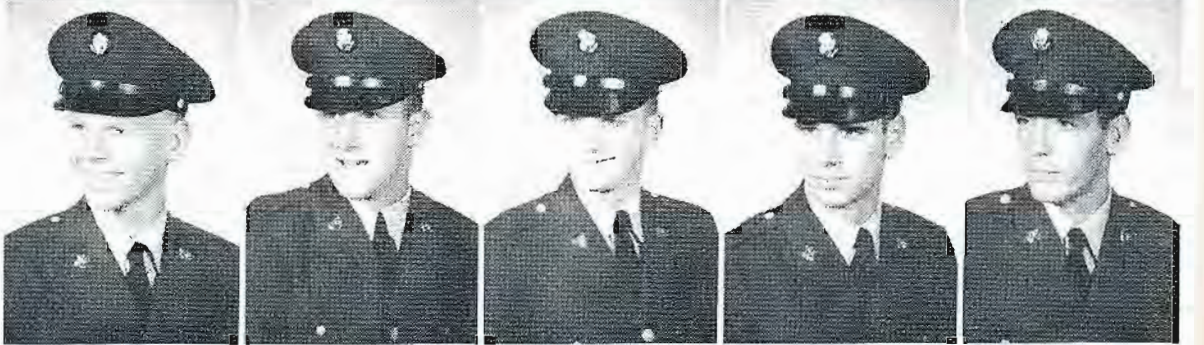
Joseph Goularte
Oscar Grant
James Grasky
Rodger Graves
Benjamin Green



Gary Gross
Douglas Hackleman
Howard Hagen
Gerald Hall
Ronald Hallam



Bernard Hammer
Darcy Hammit
Larry Hansen
Ronald Hanshaw
Chester Harris





Stephen Harris
Thomas Harvey
Alan Heald
Norman Heibel
David Hertz



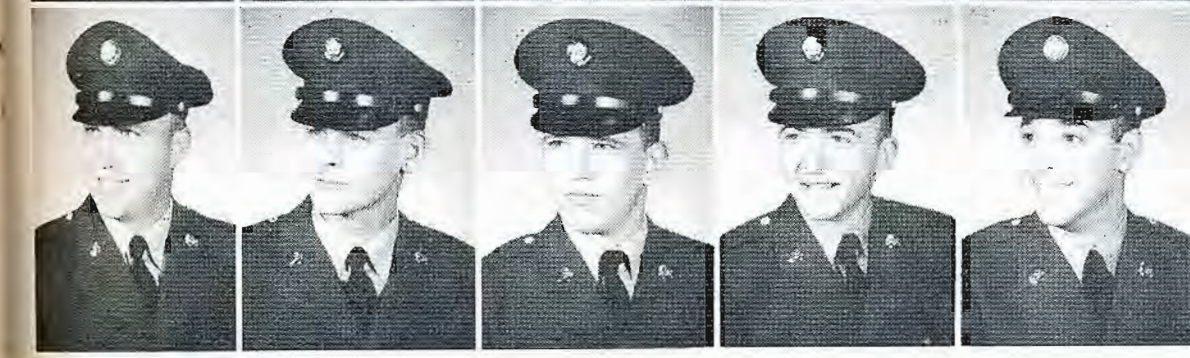
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Everett Hollenbeck
Chas. Hollingsworth
Jerry Hong



Gary Honn
Gene Hooker
S. L. Hunter
Chester Hughes
James Hurt

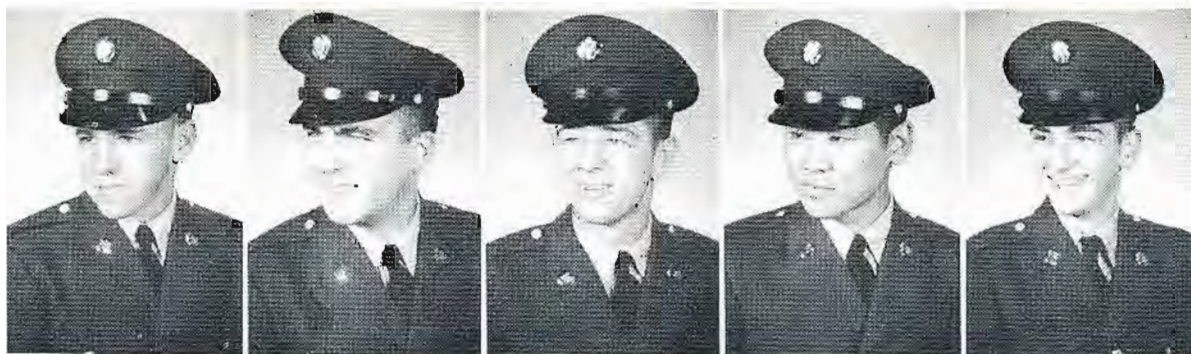


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Ronald Jackson
Anthony Jaramillo
James Jastrumski
Peter Jensen

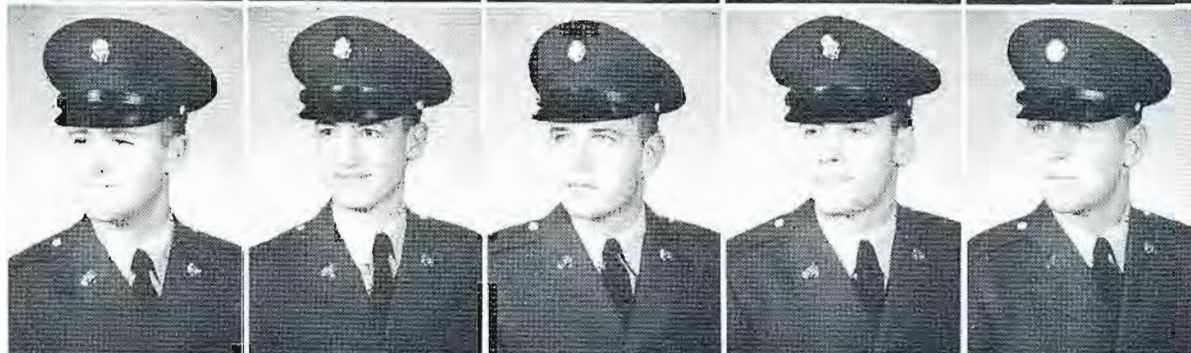


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John Johaneson
Dean Johnson
Johnnie Johnson
Harold Jones

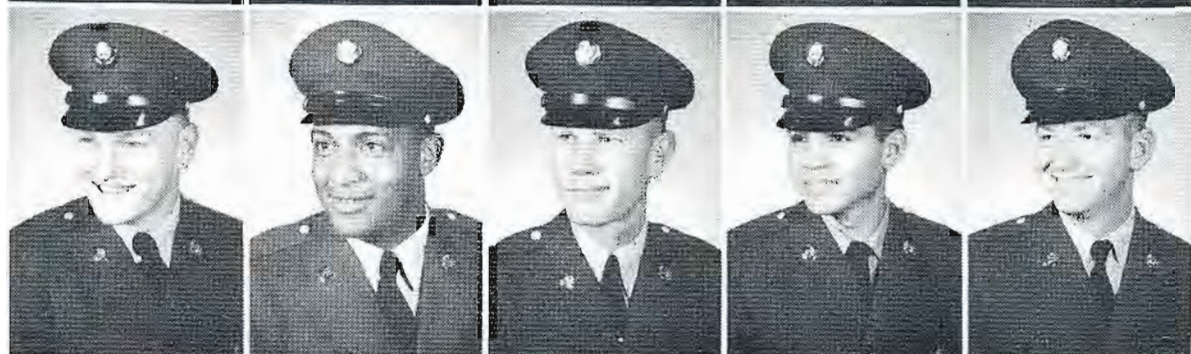
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Walter Jorgenson
John Kabaj
T. Kagcyama
David Kaneen



John Karsemeyer
Timothy Keller
Steven Kelsey
Gordon King
Lindo Kinzli



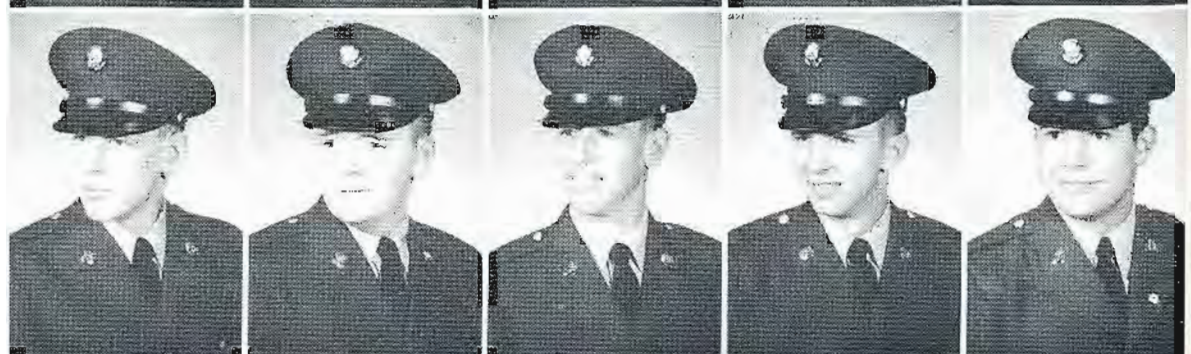
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Roland Lakes
David Langrock
Albert Lara
Valdean Larsen

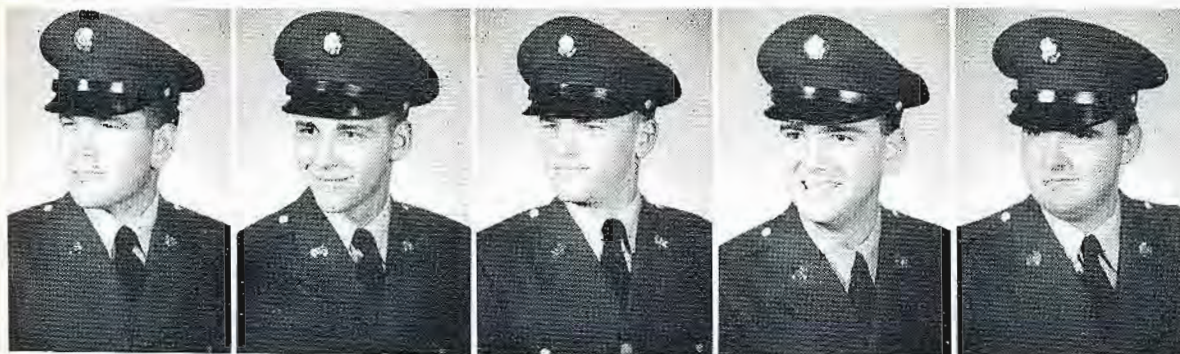


Jack Lawson
Gary Leckliter
Robert Levine
Charles Lewis
Edward Lidyoff



Lynn Lightfield
Larry Little
John Locke
William Lochr
John Lang

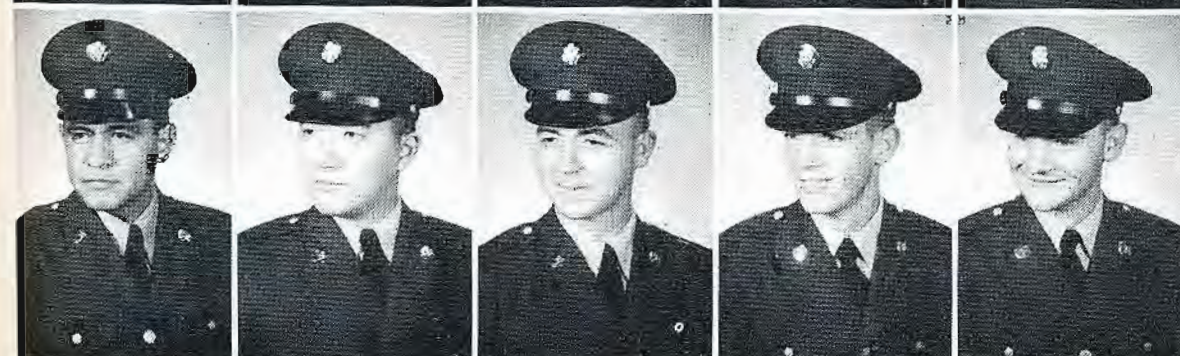




Zan Longstrath
Lee Luce
Edward Luther
William Maier
Chas. Mailloux



V. Maldonado-Gomez
Dennis Mantei
Richard Marriatt
James Martin
Paul Martin



Cesar Mata
Ted Matsushita
James McCallum
Larry Miles
Harold Miller

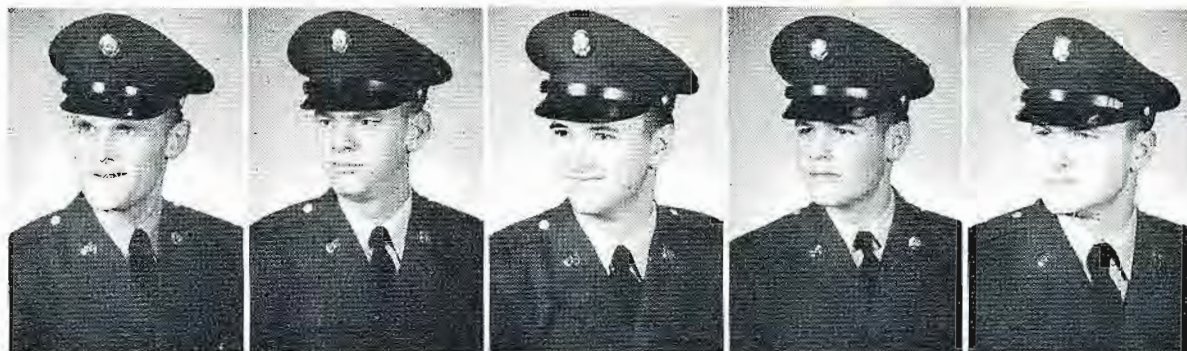


David Moore
Earl Morris
James Moser
Harvey Motis
James Motis



Manuel Munoz
Serge Myers
Ronald Naranen
Steven Nebel
Lydin Nickson

Holger Nielsen
Virgil Niewolner
Chastain Nolan
Wm. Norlander
David O'Connell



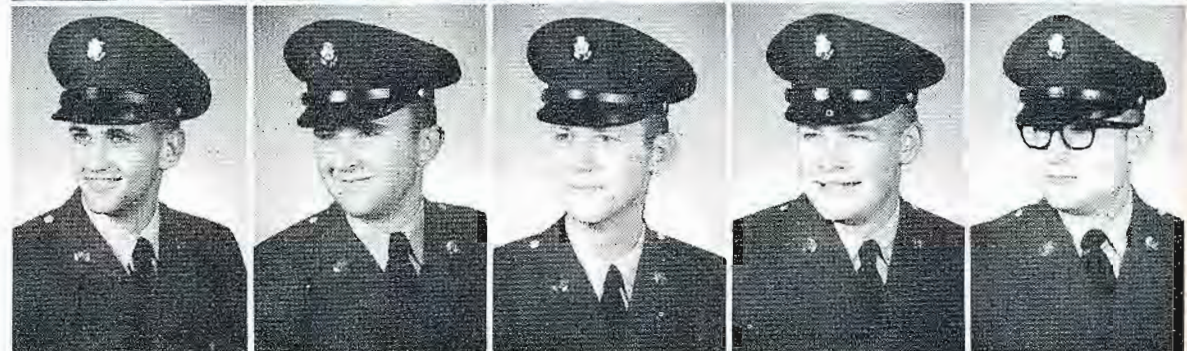
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Orville Omland



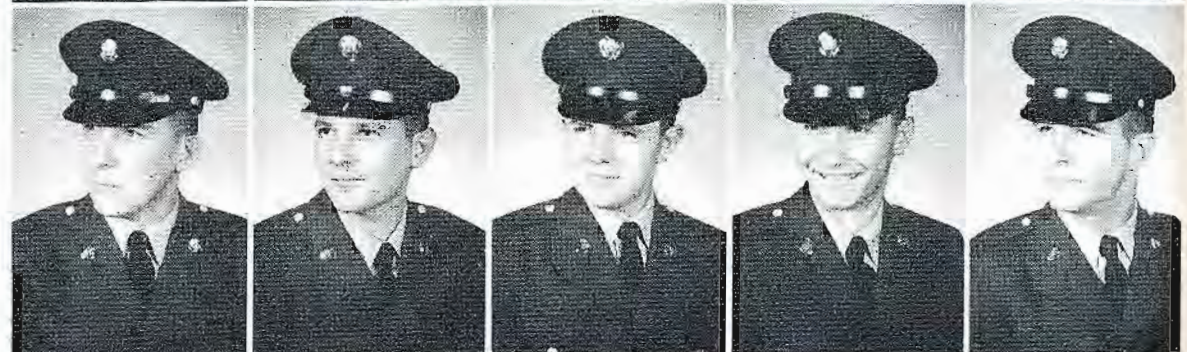
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Phillip Pack
Walter Parmeley
James Paschelke

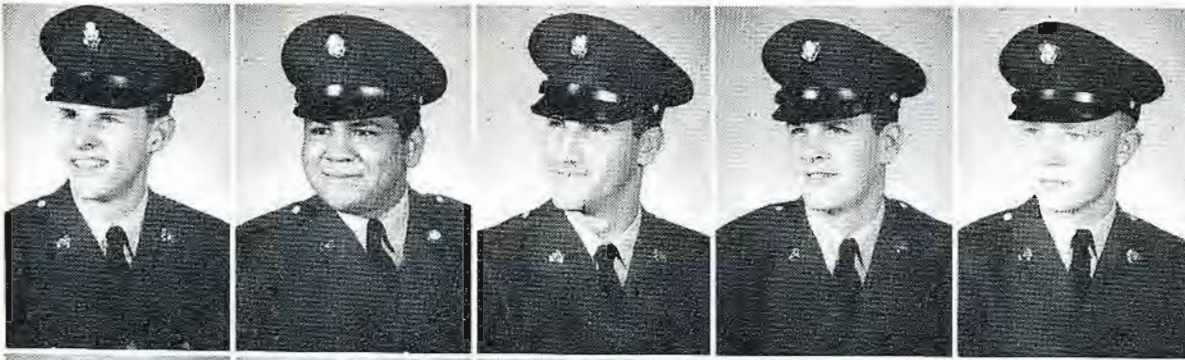


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Paul Peters
Dean Petrick
Gaylynn Prentice



William Proctor
Ronald Raichert
Darrel Raney
Gerald Reaves
Robert Reed





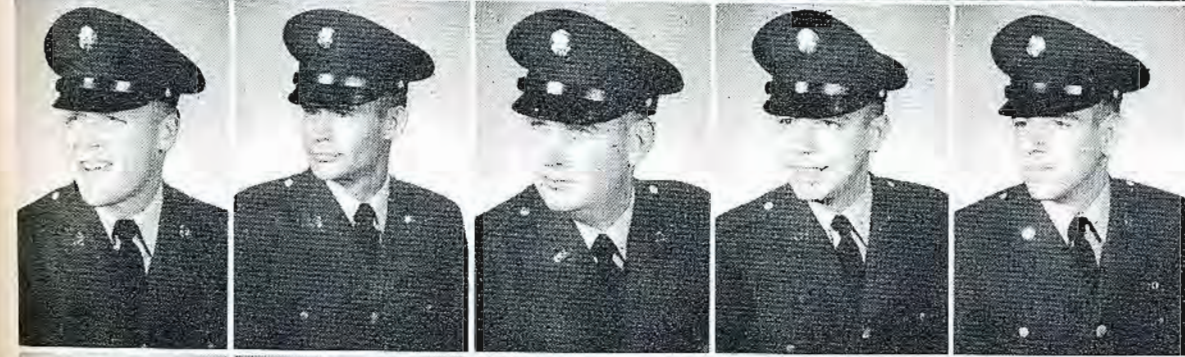
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Alfred Rivas
David Roberts
Laszlo Rohrwild
Michael Rosselle



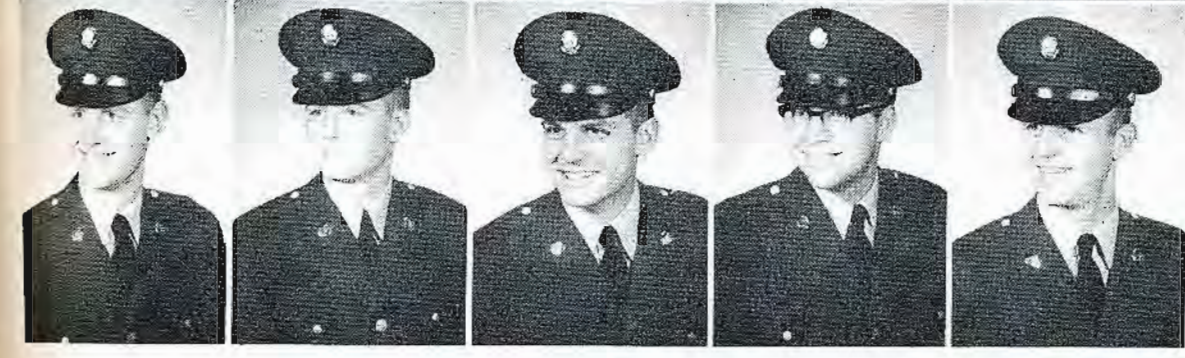
James Rude
Edward Salem
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Jim Sarnowsky
Stanley Sato



Belisario Savedra
Wayne Sawyer
Richard Sayers
Karl Schalow
James Schandler

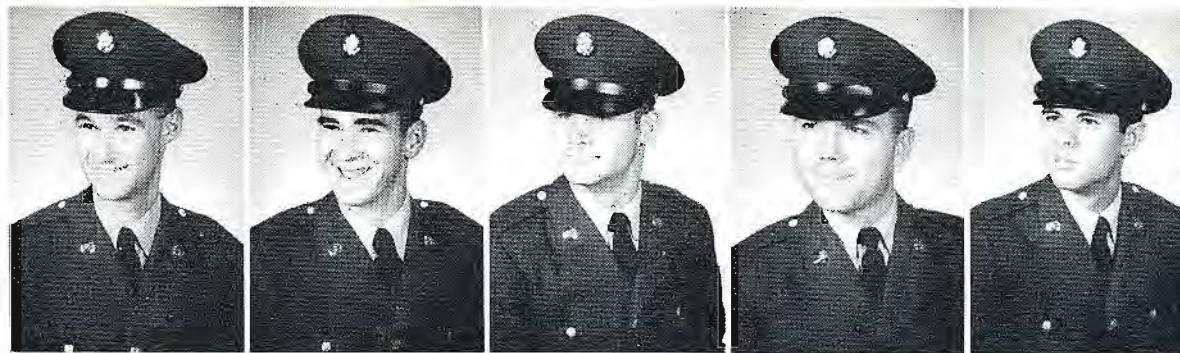


Boyd Schiess
Earnest Schoolcraft
Jackson Schultz
Edward Schwak
Donald Seliski

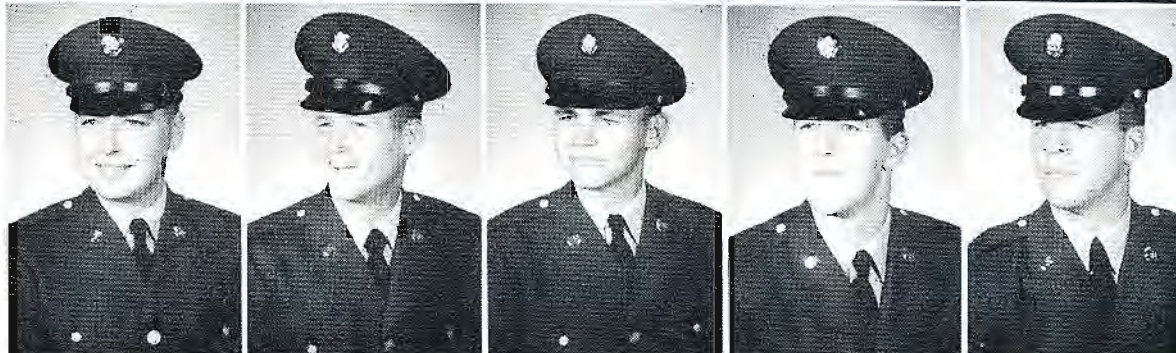


Kenneth Sexton
Del Sharp
Gordon Shellberg
Russel Sholar
Lawrence Shrimp

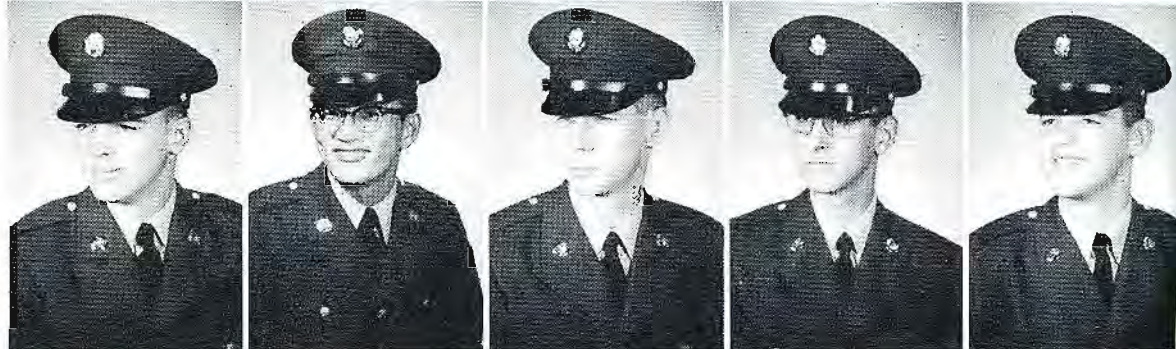
Charles Shupps
John Sidels
Robert Smith
Ronald Smith
Luis Sotelo



Robert Spahn
Wm. Springer
Gary Stazenski
Douglas Stern
Thomas Srone



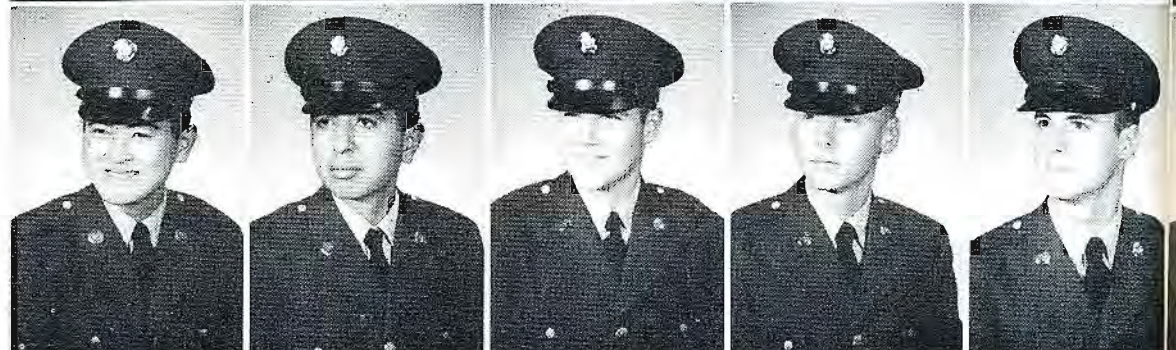
James Stringfello
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Vernon Taylor
Charles Tennent

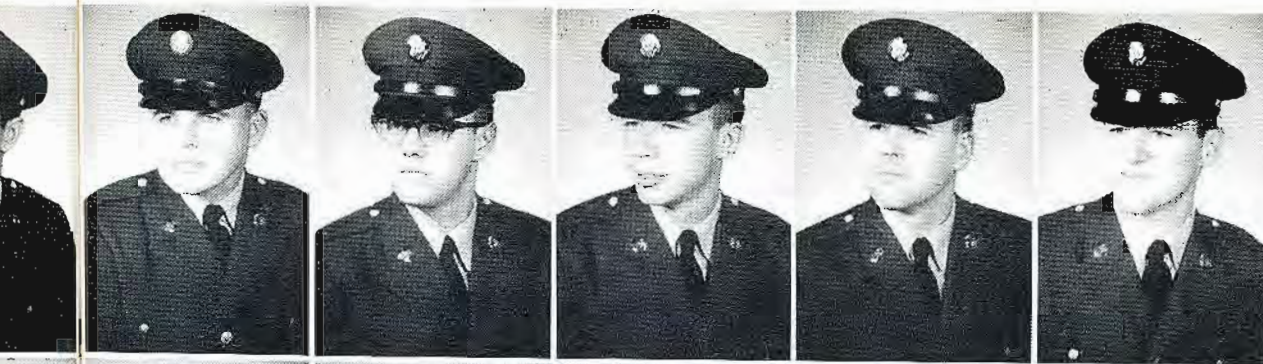


Robert Teske
Michael Thaw
Stanley Thomas
Tom Thompson
Philip Thorne

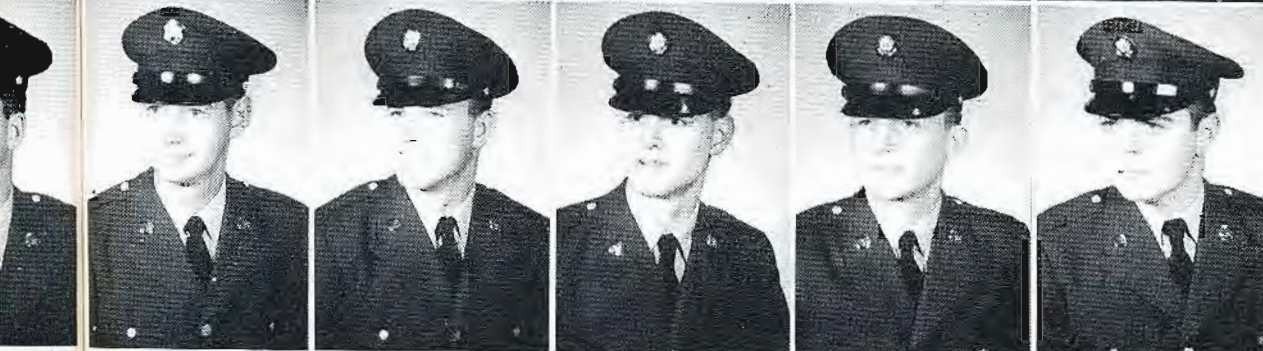


Alan Uesatojo
Henry Uribe
Jack Vail
Mylan Valentine
John Vicinzi

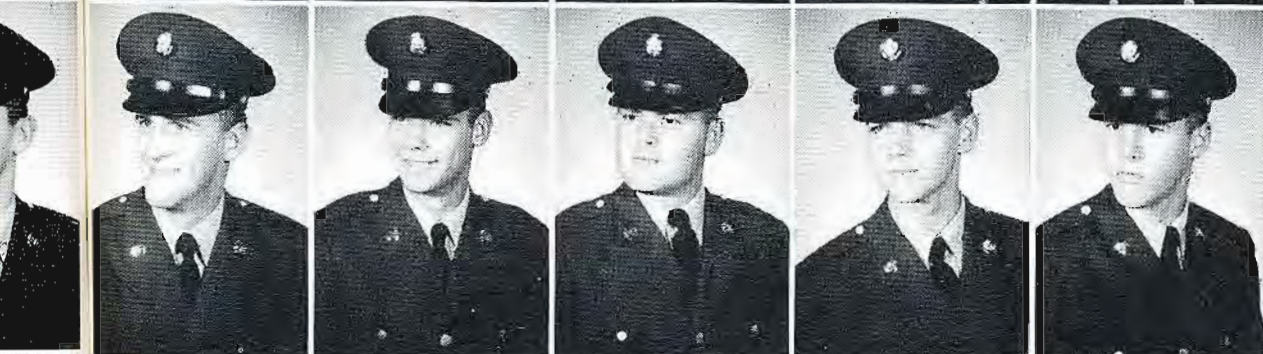




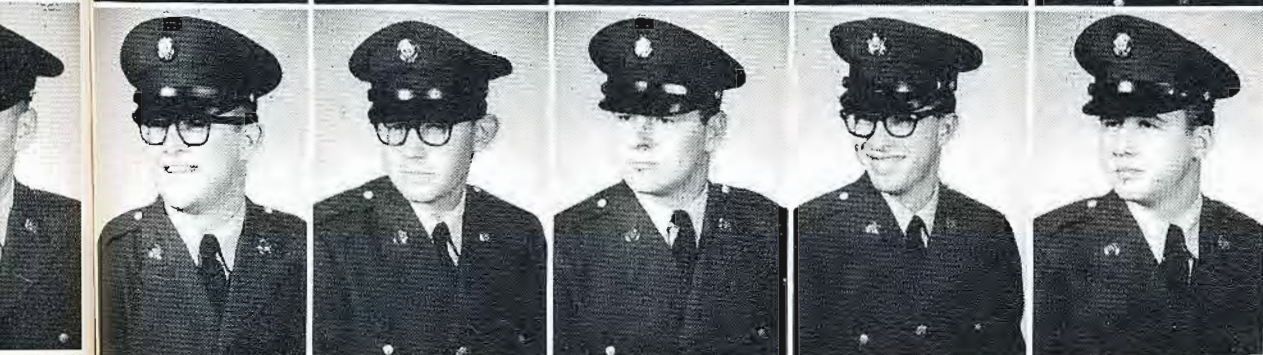
Sigitas Vingelis
Ellis Wade
James Wahle
Roy Walker
John Walton



Richard Wardein
Lewis Watkins
David Watson
Barry Watts
Wm. Weaver



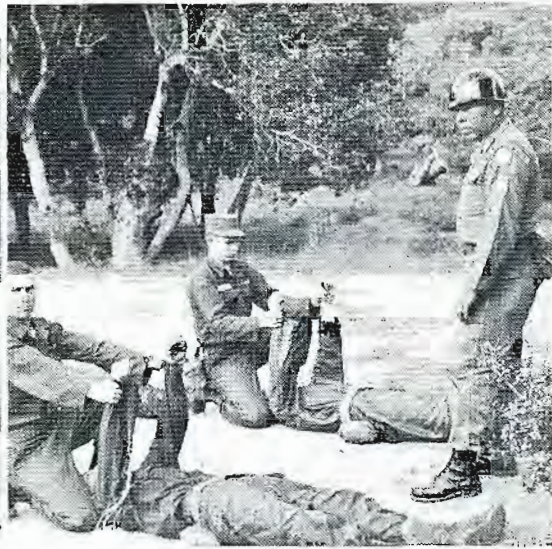
Harold West
David White
Wm. Wilky
David Willeford
Jeffery Willey



Rickey Williams
Ross Wilson
David Wolf
John Wollard
William Woodlams



Thomas Wright
Richard Yasuda
Peter Young
Robert Zielinski
John Neilson



first aid





p. f. t.





m-1 rifle instructions





open house





rifle grenades





hand grenades



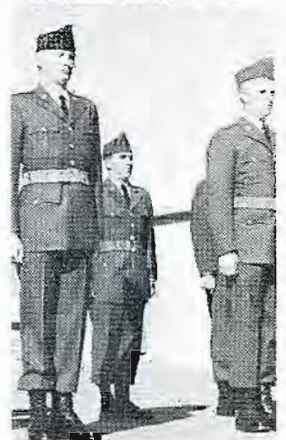


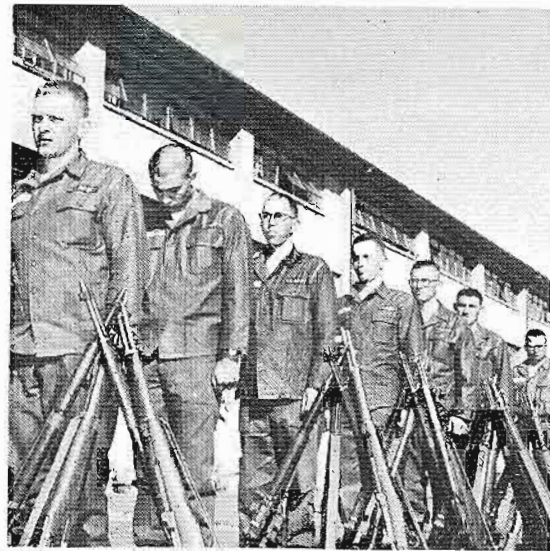
hand grenades



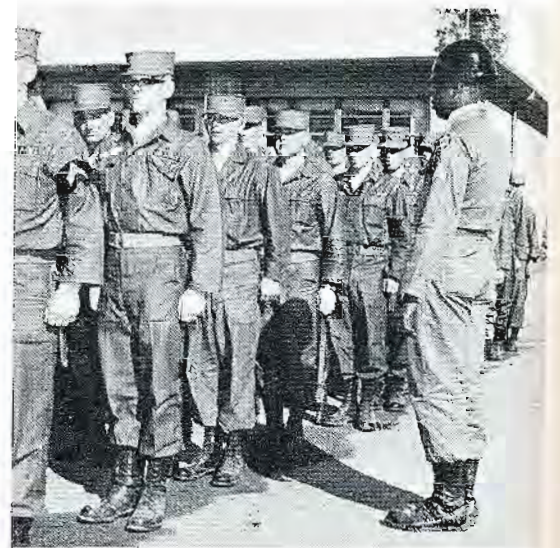
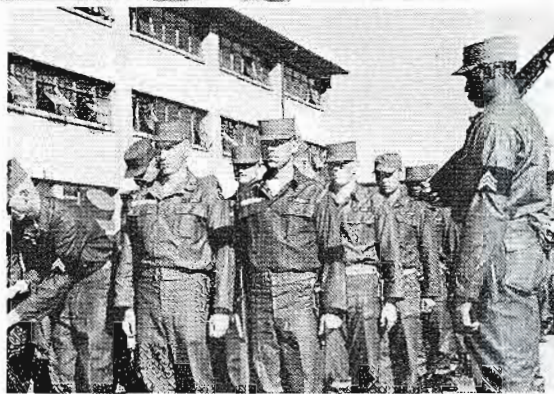


guard mount





dismounted drill



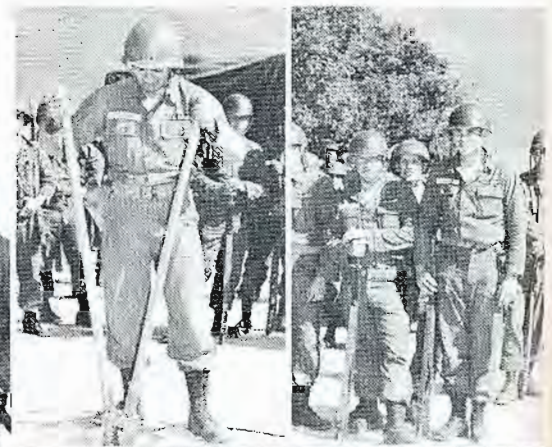


bayonet





bayonet



close combat



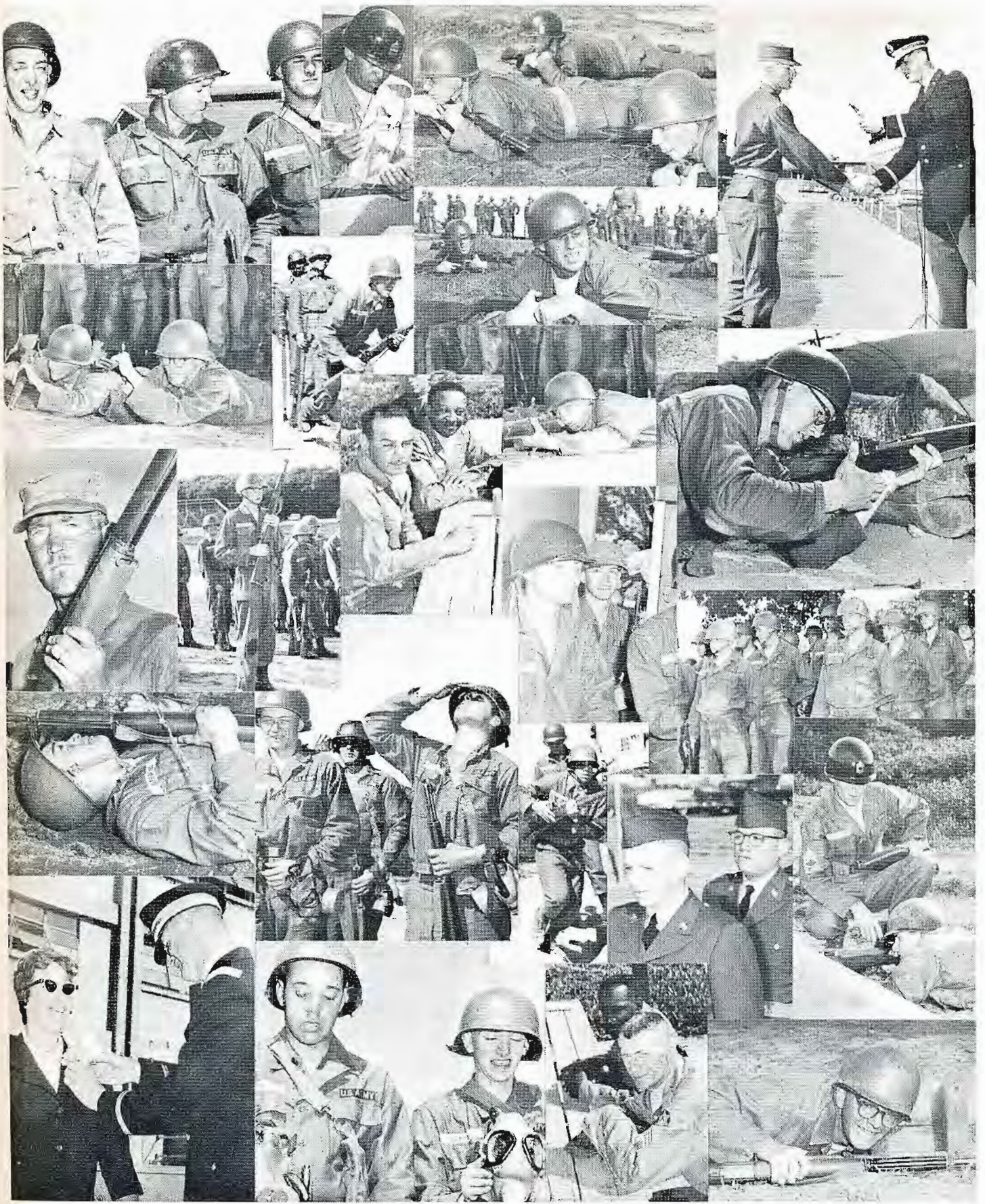


chemical, biological and nuclear warfare





our training through the eyes of the camera





graduation



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

